The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,143 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1884.

SHIPPING.

SULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA,
LTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI,
E, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

sel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
....	3900	600	A. Symons	19th Aug.
....	4194	750	A. H. Johnson ...	26th „
rdy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
wur	3900	600	E. J. Baker......	9th „
tia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell..	16th „
				FRIDAY.
rat......	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th „
or........	2733	500	P. Harris.........	3rd Oct.
....	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th „
apes.....	2981	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
....	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	£th „
n.........	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson...	31st „

eamers marked L proceed direct to London via
and those marked M via Marseilles. By the
passengers for London change vessels at Suez.
don steamers call at Plymouth.
eam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard,
on, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey
gers on board.

AM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

sels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
DISI......	3542	600	I. Reeves	22nd Aug.
NA.......	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
NA.......	3116	600	L. H. Moule.......	19th „

rn Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates
ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
bay, August 2, 1884.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to
LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental
ay Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and
tickets available for three and six months. Tickets
lso be obtained which allow passengers to travel
lass by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from
isi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

EAMERS leave BOMBAY for MAR-
SEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks
eneral advertisement), and the voyage to the for-
ort is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21
during the Monsoon). The [illegible]way journey from
eilles to London occupies [illegible] ours.
es to London, by the [illegible] r *via* Marseilles,
ding the Railway Fare a[illegible] ontinent :—
Class Rs. 680. [illegible] ond Class Rs. 370.
rn Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which
other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PAR
Superintendent, P. and
bay, August 2, 1884.

IGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

ETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers
leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each
month at noon, calling at ADEN
SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA
DA, and MARSEILLES, starting from
h of every month for BOMBAY.
rts of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500,
irst, Second, and Third Class respec-
Wine. Infants are allowed free.
d under ten years, half fare.
iberal discount.
gage will be delivered in
GE, to the extent allowed
per cent. is allowed to
six, and twelve months
DING.
Steamers will leave
s. H.P.
0 850 .... 1st Sept.
between 10 and 11
rs and heavy
17 days, to
Genoa and

AN

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 18th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, ~ ather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1884, 5 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents

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PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

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AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table Re. 1-4.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Bookshape with Nickel Rims and Spring Fastenings.

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Cash.
Size 5" by 3" Book Shape From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8
„ 5½" by 3¼"..................... „ 11-0 to 12-8

RUSSIA LEATHER CIGARETTE CASES.

Size 3¼" by 2" ....From Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 8-0
„ 3½" by 2½" .... „ 6-8 to 10-0
„ 4" by 3¼" .... „ 7-0 to 10-0

MOROCCO LEATHER CIGAR CASES.

Size 5¼" by 3¼" ....From Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 10-0
„ 5¼" by 3½" .... „ 7-8 to 11-0

MOROCCO LEATHER CIGARETTE CASES.

Size 4" by 3¼" ....From Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 9-0
„ 4½" by 3¾" .... „ 6-8 to 9-8

BEST CALF CIGAR CASES.

Size 5" by 2¼" ....From Rs. 6-0 to Rs. 9-0
„ 5" by 2¾" .... „ 7-0 to 10-0

TELESCOPIC CIGAR CASES, Best Calf.

Size 4½" by 3½" ....From Rs. 3-0 to Rs. 4-0

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Size 3¾" by 2" ....From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2-0
„ 4" by 2½" .... „ 2-0 to 2-8

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With Patent Spring Flap Opening at Top.

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Solid Silver Cheroot Cases in Velvet Lined Cases Plain.

e 5" by ....Rs. 75 and Rs. 85 Cash.
SOLI CIGARETTE CASES.
and R[illegible] 60 Cash.
ARETTE CASES
es of every description,
Stock in India.

MPANY, Ld.,
AND POONA.

AUNEUF,
rior to any hitherto
mates.

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WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

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each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET."
"TREACHER'S WHISKY."
"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY."
"HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

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ign Phrases and	2	4
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Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application, as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-1884.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS were gained by us and our Correspondents, for whom we act as Agents in India, at the late International Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, PORTS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and SPARKLING and STILL GERMAN WINES, as shipped us under our label. This establishes the excellence of *all* our wines in their various qualities as represented in this collection.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Wachter and Co. "ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Perinet and Fils, "CUVEE RESERVEE" CHAMPAGNE.
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LVER MEDAL AND ASS DIPLOMA.	SCOTCH WHISKY.—Our own blend of Finest Highland Malt Whisky, under our *heart-shaped* label.

Pucka-built very desirable
with out-offices and about
e yards of ground, adjoin-
ks, Parel-road, having a
hree hundred feet, admir-
a Mill or Factory, as the
is available on moderate
in bargain.

d has also several other very
es for sale on Malabar Hill,
umballa Hill, Gowalia Tank,
nchpoogly, Parell, Lower and
nd in different parts of Fort.
om eight thousand up to six
ther particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
ow. House Agent.

DOG-CART FOR SALE.—Cost Rs. 400 18 months ago—now in good order. Owner leaving Bombay. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
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KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this date until the 21st inst. inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.
Bombay, Aug. 7, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
THE "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE following is a result of an official test of the above deservedly popular Cement :—

	Tensile strength.	Crushing strength.
Sample A,	540 lbs. per square inch.	1,816 per square inch.
,, B,	530 ,, ,,	3,028 ,,
,, C,	580 ,, ,,	1,892 ,,

It is strong, durable, and quick-setting.

WARDEN & Co.
32, Meadow-street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. A motion to the following effect will be moved by Thomas Blaney, Esq., at the Special General Meeting of the Corporation, to be held on Friday, the 15th instant :—That, with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, sanctioning a grant of Rs. 8,540 for experimentally diverting the night-soil of the city from Carnac Bunder, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to retain and keep in working order the existing night-soil depot at Carnac Bunder in preparation for any sanitary urgency which may arise during the course of the experiment.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 13th August, 1884.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 9 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 18th, to Friday, the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty per share out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be PAYABLE to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1884, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 20th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a part of a BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, consisting of sitting and dining rooms, one large and one small, bed room, two bath rooms, stabling, &c. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

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TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mazagon, vacated by H. E. Mirza Yousuff Khan. Apply to

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Hand and Ring ; by A. K. Green	3	12
In a Glass Darkly ; by J. S. Le Fanu	3	12
John Bull and his Island	1	8
Moloch ; by Mrs. Campbell Praid	3	12
New Arabian Nights ; by R. L. Stevenson	1	4
Regimental Legends ; by J. S. Winter	1	4
Reminiscences of an Indian Official ; by Sir O. Cavenagh	6	12
Army Lists—		
Bengal (Quarterly)	2	0
Bombay, August	1	0
Hart's Annual	13	4
Do. Quarterly	6	12
Canada's Poet, with Introduction ; by J. Millington	0	10
Fores's Sporting Notes, Nos. 1 and 2, each	1	4
John Leech, Artist and Humourist ; by F. G. Kilton	0	10
Law-Breaker, The, and the Coming of the Law ; by J. Hinton	3	12
Mercantile Navy List and Maritime Directory, 1884	6	12
Molly Bawn ; by Author of Phyllis, etc	1	4
Read and Reflect, the Newspaper Reader's Companion	1	8
Single Heart and Double Face ; by Charles Reade	3	12
Strange Adventures of a Carp	0	6
Summer Numbers—		
Argosy	0	6
Boy's Own Paper	0	6
Graphic	1	0
Cassell's Family Magazine	0	8
Girl's Own Paper	0	4
Household Words	0	0
Illustrated London News	0	6
Tale of a Whale	0	6
Tales from Chamber 's Journal	0	10
Tea and Tea Drinking ; Modern Mysteries Explained	0	10
Thought-Reading o		

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Couloirs et Coulisses ; by A. Badin	2	4
La Princesse Lamanzoff ; by A. Wodzinski	2	4
Le Mariage d'un Sous-Prefet ; by C. Vignon	2	4
Passion ; by Mme. Carette	2	0
Pauvre Avengle ; by Job	2	0
Une Vie Heureuse ; by Madame D'Arbourville	2	4

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.		
Hand-book of Bee-keeping for India ; by J C Douglas	1	4
Journal of Indian Art Nos. 1 and 2, each	1	0
List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India ; by E. C. Buck	0	8
Rough List of Indian Art Ware ; by Babu T. N. Mukharji	0	8

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF FIFTY BALES GUNNIES, salved from the s.s. Galatia.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1884, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder-works Bunder, by order and on account of the concerned—

H A in diamond or H A in triangle—50 bales gunnies (in small lots).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 14th August, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the mortgagee Muggonlal Mithalal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Crustnabai, widow of the late Pursotum Cutolra, and Jeevandass Pursotum, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, 1884, the sale to commence at 4 p. m., the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in the Camateepoora 8th Street, on the south side thereof, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 72 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4148 and 4149, and new Nos. 1072 and 1073, old Survey Nos. 3706 and 3707 and new Survey Nos. 6325 and 6326, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipality formerly under No. 25 and now under No. 26, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of Shayanna Ashuna, on the west by the house of Peerajee Ellapa, on the north by the Camateepoora 8th Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, as follows :—

50 boxes fine Scotch whisky.
10 boxes old tom.
25 cases 1 lb. tin Tasmania jam.
1 English-made ice and meat safe.

A collection of Japanese lacquered ware, consisting of cabinets, trays, boxes, &c., 21 dozen cashmere cups.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

A D—Bombay 446—1 case containing 250 gross Ermen and Roby white and coloured cotton thread.

SALE OF BUTTONS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, as follows:—

On account and risk of Mahomed Siddick Fazle-i-Ellahi, of Delhi—

2,000 gross tin buttons, Nos. 35 and 36.
Terms—cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 14th August, 1884.

GORGE LIVERS

Billious conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p 1, and As. 8 boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are made of the best material by perfected Automatic Machinery, and never get out of order. They last almost life time, and are really worth keeping in every household. Price Lists post free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, FIDDLES, DECANTERS and INKSTANDS, from Rs. 20 to 300 each. Suitable for presentation.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church Gate-street.

MESSRS. B. S. POCHEE & SON, who had gone to Kattywar, have returned and have re-opened their Studio at Military-square.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—COMBS, BRUSHES, in great variety. Soaps, Perfumery, and toilet requisites.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Fort.

GROUND FOR SALE.—About 45,000 square yards, well situated, with bungalow, tank and a chawl. Apply W., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MONEY advanced on property substantial and unfettered. Offer open for one week. Address F. M., care of *Bombay Gazette* office, stating particulars and address clearly.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c. Per set of 4, Rs. 6.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches "Conqueror" for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edujee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, an English nurse to take charge of two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months. Apply stating terms and enclosing characters to Mrs. Down, Fort, Belgaum.

SALLIAN MOTEE & Co.—Ladies' requisites, hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers, fans, laces, &c. Experienced lady dress-maker in attendance. Picquet-road, Dhobie Talao.

JUST RECEIVED, INDIAN GAUZE BANIANS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per dozen, also Indian Gauze Drawers, Rs. 18 to 24 per dozen pair. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Shirt Makers, &c., Hummum-street.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12; credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN A

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. [illegible] on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, North-Western Provinces, will receive tenders up till the 31st day of August, 1884, for the manufacture of 240 lacs, more or less, of first-class BRICKS required for the construction of the Jumna Bridge, at Kalpi.

The forms of tenders and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway at Cawnpore, either personally or by letter, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

The tenders accompanied by the receipt for Rs. 500 earnest-money from the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Naini Tal under sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for bricks Kalpi Bridge" and will be opened by him at his office at 12 noon on the 1st day of September, 1884.

The earnest-money will be forfeited if a tender is accepted and the contract deeds are not afterwards completed by the person tendering.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the following quantities of IRON RAILS, viz :—

1. Between 2,300 and 2,400 tons of second-hand Adams' No. 2 double headed iron rails; the whole (except about 200 tons of 18 feet rail) being, say, 20 feet 3 inches in length.
2. Between 1,1 0 and 1,500 tons of old ordinary double headed rails varying from 18 to 24 feet in length.
3. About 170 tons of old ordinary double headed rails, not less than 10, but under 14, feet in length.
4. About 60 tons of old Bridge rails.
5. About 125 tons of old Adams' No. 1 and No. 2 rails.

The rails in question can be seen by intending tenderers at this Company's Stores Depôt at Parel.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any tender. Purchasers will have to take delivery at the Company's Depôt, Parel, and make their own arrangements for removing the rails purchased by them. Payment will be required on delivery.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the eighteenth day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the offices of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

Should the resolutions, or either of them, be passed by the required majority, they, or it, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary meeting to be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of the Company be altered by inserting between the existing Articles Nos. 47 and 48 the following, to be numbered 47 *a* :—

47 *a*. The Company may from time to time reduce its capital and may, by consolidation or subdivision, divide the Capital, or any part thereof, into shares of larger or smaller nominal amount.

That Article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting immediately after the words "3 annas per bale" the words "Exclusive of the expenses of supplying labour for working the openers."

By the Order of Directors,
K. N. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasu
Bombay, 8th August, 1884.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONA
EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST C
CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LON
SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only
PRINTING PAPERS : Extra
Handmade, also the "Lion
in Buff, Crimson and Black
made for the Indian Market
COLOURED PRINTINGS
Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, E
NISHED PAPERS.
LATE, LITHO, MAP and DR
"MINIE" PAPER of special s
made.
WRITINGPAPERS : Hand an
and Engine sized; Tinted W
Brand," Green Label Writing
Market.
SECTION B. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PA
COLOURED and ENAMELLED
ENVELOPES of every descripti
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED S
ing Visiting Cards in Sliding Bo
CALCUTTA OFFICE :—7, NEW
STREET.

"ROUGH ON RAT
CLEARS OUT RATS, mice roaches fli
beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, go
Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bomb

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£210,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOU are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balanc does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

EDGAR FO EN,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.

It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine. Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.

Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.

Bombay House, August, 1884.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener r.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM th
COOPE
for th

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 16. Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE, 3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

AT COONOOR, two furnished HOUSES beautifully situated near Sims Park with no bank behind or near them :—"Blair Athol" price sixteen thousand five hundred rupees ; "Blair Gowrie," price ten thousand five hundred rupees at present occupied by General and Mrs. Playfair. The above to be sold as the owner is about to leave the station.

For particulars apply to

BLAIR ATHOL, Coonoor,
Nilgiri Hills.

TO LET, from 1st September, 1884, the BUNGALOW in the Sion Fort, at monthly rent of Rs. 54. Applications from Government Servants to occupy it, will be received in the office of the undersigned until the 15th August, 1884.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Mazagon, 23rd July, 1884.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees ten per share for the year ending 30th June last, will be payable on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on 9th August, 1884.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladghi districts will obtain Dividend Warrants on and after the 26th instant on production of their Share Certificates to the Manager at Hubli.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

TENTS.
GOLD MEDAL, FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
are now registering orders for their
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
for the
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume* OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8 ; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re 1; postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

ORIENTAL CALCULATION, or TABLES for the calculation of INTEREST, EXCHANGE and COMMISSION, with keys showing comparative rates of indirect exchange between Rupees, Dollars, and Sterling Currency. Cloth bound, 3rd edition, Rs. 12 ; postage 4 annas.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT Queen's Letters Patent an same. Price, Rs. 3

THE VELOCIPEDE use it ; by A. DAMES Co. Price, annas 8 ;

INDIAN GUIDE.—Iss ing TIME

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Sports, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Mozart (s), from Shi

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Punjaub (s), for Kurrachee ; and Lucinda (s) Amsterdam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Pekin entered the dock yesterday.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will take place this evening on the Cooperage at 5-30 between the Byculla and Fort Clubs.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 9th inst. shows a decrease in earnings of Rs. 66,007.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 9th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 65,390.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.—There will be tent-pegging, tilting at the ring, and postilion and bare-back races at the Gymkhana at 5-30 this evening.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—We have been requested to state that the lecture by Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Neriman on the prevalence of puerperal fever in Bombay, which was announced for Friday, will be delivered on Saturday next, the change having been made on account of there being a meeting of the Syndicate on Friday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Kissunlal Itchachund, residing at Sutar Chawl-street, reports that he dropped a packet of currency notes of the value of Rs. 120, somewhere about Sheik Memon-street, on Tuesday last.—Sonee Maria, residing at Dadur, reports that she dropped a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 40, somewhere between the Null Bazaar and Grant-road, on Tuesday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bhima, a woman, residing in a room on the groundfloor of a chawl situated in Khetwady 2nd Street, reports that some person entered her room at about 3 a. m. on Tuesday and, whilst herself and daughter were asleep, stole two silver anklets and another silver ornament valued at Rs. 27, from the person of her daughter, and that when the child, on being disturbed while the ornaments were being removed, cried out, the thief decamped.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Seedoo Tookaram, aged [illegible] years. Deceased was a mendicant, and of defective sight. On the night of the 30th June last, while going to a stand-pipe for a drink of water, he accidentally fell into an excavation that was opened for the foundation of a municipal sweepers' chawl at Mody Bay, and sustained a fracture to his right thigh. He was removed to the hospital for treatment, but died from exhaustion on Tuesday night last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RAIN GAMBLERS.—Choonilal Baichund and twenty two other men, of all castes, were yesterday placed before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. These men were engaged in their *sutta* business, or gambling on the rain. They were apparently men of no means, and wretchedly clad ; some described themselves as beggars, others as simple servants, three or four said they were petty hawkers. One old man had not yet finished his morning prayers and was murmuring them in a most unconcerned manner. Even when he was informed that he was fined Rs. 5, with the alternative of one week's rigorous imprisonment, he continued as unconcerned as before. All had their usual excuses ready. His worship fined them Rs. 5 each, in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 4-30 p. m., Dr. Succaram Arjoon, vice-president, in the chair. Members :—Drs. Chunilal Gordhundas, Jumnadas Premchund, Vithul Balkhrisna, P. Lisboa, R. P. Bharoocha, B. F. Daroowalla, R. D. Dadachanjee, R. D. Nanji, Venayek Govind, A. V. Velkar, Sadasiv V. Rave, E. F. Setna, R. R. Vikaji, Dosabhoy Bezonji, B. S. Shroff, F. D. Devecha, Bezonji Dadabhoy, H. J. Blanc, H. Cook, and Temulji Bhicaji, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. Dinshaw Jeevaji Edulberam and Govindrao Bhawoo Prabhakar were elected members of the society. Dr. H. J. Blanc read notes of (1) a case of empyœma, left side of chest, removal of portion of sixth rib, recovery ; treatment of diabetes by the [illegible] of the fruit jamboo! [illegible] considerable discussion the meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to Dr. Blanc and the chairman.

CRICKET AT NEEMUCH.

DET. 1. WORC. REGT. *vs.* NEEMUCH STATION.

THIS match was played on July 31, and ended in favour of the detachment.

DET. 1 WORC REGT.

Mr. B. H. Randolph, b Kreyer	11	c Corbett, b Kreyer	
Sergt. Clarke, b Kreyer	1	c and b Kreyer	
Mr. C. W. Jacob, b Crowe	0	b Corbett	
Pte Moscow, c Kreyer, b Crowe	4	b Kreyer	
Pte Street, c Bell, b Kreyer	5	b Kreyer	
Sergt. McKenzie, c Tawney, b Kreyer	16	b Tawney	
Mr. C. R. Mallaby, b Kreyer	1	c Shewring, b Kreyer	
Sergt. Mathews, b Kreyer	4	c Tawney, b Kreyer	
Mr. W. Hardisty, b Kreyer	0	b Kreyer	23
Mr. R. M. Betham, b Kreyer	7	not out	8
Corpl. Parsons, not out	4	run out	12
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total	56	Total	148

NEEMUCH STATION.

Gunner Crowe, b Randolph	0	run out	4
Gunner Butts, b Parsons	0	l b w Randolph	24
Mr F Tebbs, b Randolph	5	b Randolph	15
Gunner Shewring, b Parsons	0	b Betham	8
Gunner Corbett, c Randolph b Parsons	0	c Matthews, b Hardisty	1
Mr F Kreyer, c Moscow, b Randolph	3	b Betham	6
Driver Selby, b Parsons	2	b Street	3
Mr C Bell, b Parsons	0	b Mallaby	0
Mr E Tawney, c Mallaby, b Randolph	3	b Mallaby	
Mr Lieford, b Randolph	1	not out	
Mr Lafonde, not out	0	b Mallaby	
Extras	2	tras	

OFFICERS AND SERGEAN

THIS match was
resulted in a win for o

OFFICERS

Sergt. Clarke, c Kilroy, cow
Mr. E. Tawney, c and b
Mr. C. W. Jacob, b Mo
Mr. D. H. Randolph, b
Mr. F. Tebbs, b Parson
Sergt. McKenzie, b M
Mr. F. Kreyer, c D Parsons
Mr. C. R. Mallaby

THE EDUCATION OF THE LI

MR. GURSHIDAPA VIRBASAPA GILANG of the Lingayet Association, writing fr on August 11, gives the following regarding an interesting but little know Some influential Lingayets in the distri war in the Southern Division of the Bo dency have formed an Association for of promoting education amongst fellows.

The Lingayets belong to a distinct s duism, though they are not recognised the census reports for 1872 and 1881, for want of information. This, howeve place to enter into a discussion on t A Lingayet well versed in Lingay already undertaken to write a trea will be forwarded, when ready, to piler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, an bear out the assertions herein made however, be said here that the Lingayet are the most wealthy and the most num districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, and K Carnatic ; and what is more, they are t ful members of society, because they fo fessions, excepting those that are co Asiatics to be degrading and low.

The present movement was set on foo October, 1883. Several causes have be during the last twenty years to bring movement, the principal being the multi Canarese schools under the Educatio ment and the District Local Fund C Twenty years ago there were hardly h Canarese schools in the whole of the tricts, although the language, both (Government) and private purposes, is Ca

The officers of the Educational Depar chief teachers, the Deputy Inspectors, a called Canarese Translator knew little of Canarese. The mother-tongue of Li Canarese ; and as there were no Canare anywhere in the Southern Division Dharwar and Hubli (in the Dharwar dis in Belgaum, the entire Lingayet popul very badly off for primary schools. Th classes, however, picked up some little k from indigenous Canarese schools, ope and there by Lingayet priests, so as to b write and keep accounts. Such was the things twenty years ago. Fortunately for L this was not to continue long ; for in Educational Department came to the rescu went on opening Canarese schools ; they Canarese men as teachers, and sent them large area amongst Lingayets ; and the n rese Deputy Inspectors, teachers, and T were gradually replaced by Canarese men. prizes and other rewards for Canarese sch gan to be given. Mr. Peile, the then Dir Public Instruction, rewarded editors of ol rese poems, &c. The "Würth" prize (Mr. Russell, Educational Inspector S. D., in of Mr. Würth, a celebrated Basel missiona scholar in old Canarese) and the "Jardine (given by Mr. J. Jardine, Bombay C. S., no cial Commissioner in Burma) kept up to s tent the study of Canarese literature.

The training college for Canarese school was founded first at Belgaum and aft at Dharwar. The establishment in 1867 instance of the Educational Inspector S. his Deputy, the late Mr. Chenabasapa) Lingayet high-priest, called the Durgad Sw a boarding-house in Belgaum, at his own of Rs. 300 per mensem, was another great hel and a great encouragement for a time ; bu tunately, it soon failed, on the untimely deat founder. Another help was the Canarese founded at B[illegible] in 1870-71, the Educ Inspector, M[illegible] advancing some mo the purpose. [illegible] still exists, and is pretty well. [illegible] the first Canares in the Southern Maratha Country. Wi assistance the backward and illitera ga[illegible] began to acquire knowledge and an[illegible] nks to the Educational Depa t[illegible] Officers, and private efforts, this has [illegible] on steadily, even rapidly, since there are now many Lingayets there w tolerable knowledge of Marathi and E an instance of this, I may mention her six Lingayets from the Southern Di the Matriculation examination ; a year the number of Lingayet you the Public Service Certificate exa Dharwar was more than one-fifth passed boys of all classes put t a thing unknown a few years ba

For the furtherance of the tion it is intended to rais or more if possible, by me the caste-people. The are to be invested in G in a few months from tion a sum of Rs. 39 is every prospect coming in a year

The Associatio education, and es agriculture. It as the amo to deservi the Mat

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

MADRAS.

Emigrants for Mauritius.—333 adnlts embarked on Monday from Madras on board the British barque Medusa, Commander Captain Roberts, for the Mauritius medical charge of Dr. George Currie, Surgeon Superintendent, accompanied by Mr. R. Rajagopaul as his compounder. The vessel will sail to-morrow night.

The Opening of the Tumkur Railway.—The *Madras Mail* of the 10th inst., writes:—The Tumker line is being opened by the Maharajah of Mysore to-day. The first train was to leave Bangalore City at seven o'clock this morning, arriving at Tumkur at ten. Breakfast was to be served at the Public offices at eleven, a durbar was to be held at one, and the return journey commenced at two o'clock. A local paper says it "may without contradiction say that it is a more important line than the one to Mysore, because the trade in that direction is far greater than in the direction of the capital. Coffee, cotton, areca-nuts, cocoa-nuts, cardamoms, grain and other productions will be brought into this place by the line that will be opened on Monday. When the railway is extended to Tiptoor, the trade will be immense, and we are glad to find that this section will shortly be taken in hand. By the Maharajah opening the line in person importance will be attached to it in the eyes of the native community, and it is a source of congratulation to all that His Highness takes so much interest in the development of the country. The opening of the Tumkur line, and the ceremonies connected with it, will long be remembered by the people of the town and its neighbourhood. The town of Tumkur is particularly favoured; it has a good climate and fine scenery. Its advantages were developed much by an official who was there for many years, the good General Dobbs, who took a peculiar interest in beautifying and improving the place. For some time past it has not possessed the importance it once did, as the capital of the late Chittledroog Division."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Floods at Umballa.—Approximately the damage done by the late flood at Umballa is as follows:—to public roads and buildings, about Rs. 9,000. Besides this—and including huts, stables and servants' houses, compounds, and outhouses of the same—2,000 houses and buildings have fallen; 250 more are so injured as to require dismantling and 300 are damaged and requiring repair. It should be remembered that the population of the Cantonments is 40,000; and that the outhouses and stables are exceptionally numerous.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A Runaway Engine.—At 9 35 a.m. on Sunday week an engine, uncontrolled, came steaming out of the locomotive yard at Dinapore on to the up-mail line. It appears that a native shunter and fireman were engaged under the engine attending to some machinery when the engine started. The shunter managed to get out between the engine and tender, and eventually got on to the engine, and succeeded in stopping it at the canal bridge. The fireman had a most miraculous escape, having received only a few bruises. The up-mail train had left Patna, so the station-master at Dinapore, Mr. Anderson, took the precaution to warn the intermediate station, Bankipore, to keep the up line clear, as an engine had broken loose.

Municipal Elections at Simla.—Simla, whilst soaking, depressed, and stagnant, seems likely to be stirred to brief excitement by its municipal elections, which commenced on Monday and continue throughout the week. But the cause of it would have little concern for the outside world were it not that the Supreme and Punjab Governments are among the voters, and that their votes and apparent meaning must needs be scrutinised with some interest. The Simla municipal body is not altogether a happy family, and most resembles that form of it familiar to the streets of London in combining the externals of perfect harmony with the potentialities of perpetual discord. As we understand the matter, there are four new elections to be made in the places of Dr. Cunnigham, Messrs. Macdonald and [illegible]stone, and Captain Litster, the members of the original constitution, whose enjoyment of parochial honours was considerately prolonged by the authorities when the new Municipality was created. Of these four Dr. Cuningham, the President, retires and the other three offer themselves for re-election. In addition to them Mr. Bliss, of Plomer and Co., Mr. Parkes, C.E., and Colonel Crookshank, of the Military Department, are candidates and with the above-named three comprise the half-dozen out of whom the free and independent electors of Simla, so to call them, will select the four representatives required.—*Pioneer.*

B[illegible]MAH.

M[illegible] Rangoon [illegible] The [illegible]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND V. AUSTRALIA.

The second of the three contests between England and Australia commenced at Lord's on Monday, July 21. The Australians had the good fortune to win the toss, but up to a certain point it did not seem likely they would make much of their advantage. Despite some fine batting by Giffen, who has not played so well on a London ground during the present tour, there were nine wickets down for 160. Then followed a long and unexpected stand, the last wicket putting on 69 runs. M'Donnell and Bannerman were the first bats, but without scoring the former's wicket fell to a ball of Peate's. Murdoch came in, and, after making a single, he gave a very possible chance to Grace at point, but the Doctor was apparently taken by surprise. Then Bannerman's wicket fell to Peate for 12, and with 10 Murdoch was clean dismissed leg before wicket. Midwinter and Giffen were now associated, but at 3 the former fell, clean bowled by Peate, and Bonnor came in. The stand made by Bonnor and Giffen continued to 88, when Bonnor, whose useful contribution amounted to 25, played easily into Grace's hands at point. Blackham was run out before scoring. Scott occupied the vacancy, and he and Giffen kept their wickets intact up to the luncheon interval, when the game stood 117 for the loss of six wickets. The score rose somewhat rapidly after resumption, but with 63 Giffen was bowled by Peate. Palmer joined Scott, but after making 7, was easily taken at point by Grace, the ninth wicket, falling at 160. Boyle, the last man's *entree* to the wicket, was followed by a great stand. Several changes in the bowling were resorted to, and Grace had his hand so severely injured at point that he was compelled to retire, Murdoch gallantly fielding substitute. When the bowling appeared almost to have collapsed, Steel, who had not previously been tried owing to having ricked his back in a recent match at Liverpool, was at 223 put on at the Pavilion end, and in his second over, Scott was cleverly taken by his captain, fielding for Grace at point for 75, the innings closing for 229. The English innings commenced at a quarter to five with Grace and Lucas, to the bowling of Spofforth and Palmer. The fast bowler came in for summary punishment from both bats, of whom Lucas took a strong lead. Palmer's wicket gave palpable evidence of kicking propensities, and from this cause Grace was dismissed at 37, and afterwards Lucas at 46, both caught by Bonnor at short slip, the first having made 14, and the latter 28. Before Ulyett received a ball the cricketers were driven to shelter by a heavy thunder shower, which caused a cessation for 10 minutes, followed by a beautiful sunshine, which attended to the end. At the point of drawing stumps Shrewsbury, who with Ulyett had batted in good form, was given out stumped by Blackham for 27, a fine decision, which met with anything but general approval from those who had an opportunity of judging, and play finished for the day, Ulyett being the not out with 18. On Tuesday Ulyett was the first dismissed with a "yorker," by Palmer, his score 32; and his place was filled by Lord Harris, partnered by A. G. Steel. Lord Harris with 4 was bowled middle stump by Spofforth. Barlow came in. At 198 an appeal against Barlow for a catch at the wicket was answered in the batsman's favour. Australia's total was passed before Barlow and Steel separated, the former being the first to go with 38, caught by Palmer. Mr. Read went in and out with 12, bowled by Palmer. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton was Mr. Steel's next partner, but his wicket also fell to Palmer when he had made 31, and Mr. Peate came in. Mr. Steel gave a difficult chance to Mr. M'Donnell at long-off, and the next ball sent him by Palmer found its way into the wicket. He had played a magnificent innings of 148. Mr. Christopherson and Peate were now together. The former was caught at 17, Peate carrying out his bat for 8, the innings closing for 379. In a minority of 150, the Australians began their second attempt with M'Donnell and Bannerman. Steel bowled M'Donnell for 20 who was succeeded by Murdoch. A ball from Ulyett proved fatal to Murdoch, who was smartly caught at forward short leg for 17. Giffen appeared, and then Bannerman was let off by Peate low down at long slip. The last-named batsman did not long survive his escape, being caught by his bowler Ulyett for 27. Bonnor now arrived, but at 4 went out in the same way. Stumps were then drawn, Giffen being not out with 4. On Wednesday Giffen resumed with Scott. The latter soon began to hit hard, and then Giffen, who had added but a single to his score, was smartly caught at short slip by Peate. Midwinter came in, and a shockingly bad miss at short slip by Read gave Midwinter a life, but that batsman only profited by it afterwards to make a drive for 3, as Ulyett immediatlely bowled [illegible]m for 6. Blackhan joined Scott, but the new [illegible]omer received a very nasty blow on the hand from a [illegible]ll of Ulyett's, and had to retire from the field. [illegible]lmer filled the vacancy, [illegible] at 118, when he had [illegible]ored 13, played a ball [illegible] stumps. Spofforth, [illegible]ho succeeded, so [illegible] being easily [illegible]aught at ext[illegible]

ham and Ellis made the requisite number of runs without losing a wicket, and so the Sussex team won by ten wickets. Full score:—

GENTLEMEN OF SUSSEX.

Mr R T Ellis, b Thayer	45	not out	15
Mr F T Person, c Clark, b C A Newhall	14		
Mr W Newham, c Morgan, b Lowry	7	not out	30
Mr A Blackman, c Morgan, b Clark	31		
Mr G Brann, b C A Newhall	28		
Mr G N Wyatt, c Clark b Law	19		
Mr G Humphreys, retired hurt	18		
Mr R K Sampson, not out	61		
Mr C A Smith, c Brewster, b Thayer	33		
Mr B E Nicholls, run out	20		
Mr W Blackman, c Brockie, b C A Newhall	21		
Leg-byes	5	Bye	1
	302		46

GENTLEMEN OF HILAPDELPHIA.

Mr J A Scott, st Sampson, b Pearson	10	b W. Blackman	11
Mr E W Clark, b Smith	17	run out	34
Mr J B Thayer, st Sampson, b Pearson	0	st Sampson, b Pearson	3
Mr R S Newhall, st Sampson, b Pearson	31	b A Blackman	7
Mr W C Morgan, b W Blackman	6	run out	22
Mr C A Newhall, b W Blackman	10	c Sampson, b Newham	0
Mr H Macnutt, c Nicholls, b Newham	20	b W Blackman	17
Mr w Brockie, b W Blackman	56	c Nicholls, b Pearson	24
Mr S Law, b A Blackman	12	st Sampson, b Pearson	1
Mr F E Brewester, b A Blackman	10	c Newharm b Person	26
Mr C Lowry, not out	6	not out	5
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 3	9	Byes, 12, leg-byes,2	14
	181		164

SUSSEX V. THE AUSTRALIANS.

The Australian matches during the present season have produced a lot of remarkable cricket, but there has certainly been nothing more sensational then the batting of Sussex at Brighton. The county had its full strength at command, and the good fortune to win the toss and go in first on a perfect wicket. Two of the best men on the side—Mr. R. T. Ellis and Mr. Newham—were out for five runs, and up to a certain period of the afternoon there was nothing exceptional in the cricket. Tester and Mr. Whitefeld played well together, and increased the score from five for two wickets to 70 for three. Then for some time the batting was of average merit; there were five wickets down for 126, six for 161, and seven for 191. Against the famous Australian bowlers this was a good perfo[illegible]ce, and had the innings ended for 20 or 30 m[illegible]s it would have been thought that Su[illegible] done very well. Certainly no one on t[illegible]uld for a moment have been prepare[illegible]vellous change that came over the g[illegible] N. Wyatt, who had gone in at the [illegible] wicket, was joined by Henry Philli[illegible]icket-keeper, and an absolute mas[illegible]s obtained over the bowling, change after c[illegible] being tried without success. Mr. Wyatt has so[illegible]ten proved himself a good batsman that there w[illegible]s perhaps nothing so very extraordinary in his m[illegible]king a long score on a beautiful wicket; the surprise was that Phillips, who is now quite a veteran cricketer, and has never been first-class as a batsman, should have been able for so long to resist the Colonial bowling.

SUSSEX.

Mr. R. T. Ellis, c Bonnor, b Cooper	1	Mr. G. N. Wyatt, b Spofforth	112
Tester, c Murdoch, b Palmer	31	Mr. W. Blackman, c M'Donnell, b Spofforth	14
Mr. W. Newham, st Murdoch, b Cooper	0	H. Phillips, not out	109
Mr. H. Whitefeld, b Palmer	34	Juniper, b Palmer	0
J. Hide, b Spofforth	29	A. Hide, not out	4
W. Humphreys, lbw b Spofforth	18	Byes, 31; leg-byes, 3; no-ball, 1	35
			387

The innings closed on Friday, (July 25) for 396.

The Australian Eleven is as follows:—P. S. M'Donnell, A. C. Bannerman, W. L. Murdoch, G. Giffen, G. J. Bonnor, H. J. H. Scott, W. Midwinter, G. E. Palmer, F. R. Spofforth, H. F Boyle, and W. H. Cooper.

REFORM IN EGYPT.

Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt has been issued in a Blue-Book. It includes a despatch to Lord Granville, dated 28th June last, in which Sir E. Baring combats generally the view which he believes to be erroneous that British intervention has been barren of result, so far as the welfare and prosperity of the Egyptian people are concerned. Having detailed the reforms which have been introduced, Sir E. Baring says:—

"I maintain that a new life has been breathed into the spirit of the Egyptian Administration and into the Egyptian people. The people are beginning to learn that there is such a thing as justice as between man and man. I am very far from saying that mistakes may not have been committed. It would, indeed, have been strange, considering the difficulties of the situation, if this had not been the case. Those difficulties have been very great. The events of the last few years, beginning with the abdication of the Khedive, have profoundly shaken the authority [illegible]

since my return home, I must explain that I was unwilling to add at the moment of the Conference a private scandal of this sort to the not very creditable history of mingled feebleness and violence which have characterized Sir Evelyn Baring's administration in Egypt as long as there remained a chance of obtaining justice from the Government, but that now in the threatened close of the session I am obliged, however inopportunely, to bring it forward.

The points of the case which I wish to lay especially before the public are these:—Before the late war in Egypt as is well known, I supported Arabi Pasha and the legal Ministers of the Khedive in their quarrel with Europe; and during the war I protested against its illegality, and after the war I defended the vanquished patriots, as far as a single voice and purse could defend them, against the vengeance of their enemies; nor have I since spared, from time to time, to speak the truth about the false dealing of men in our own high places who were shedding innocent blood and bringing an innocent people to their ruin. In this I have followed many illustrious examples and among them none more so than the present Prime Minister's. What I attempted to do for Egypt, Mr. Gladstone long ago did for Italy and Bulgaria and Greece, and the recollection of his successful campaign against oppression in Naples has been my constant encouragement in my own battle with oppression on the Nile. Moreover, all that I have done has been done openly; and none know better than the Government that I have been serving an honourable cause by legitimate and honorable means. For this reason I have found myself in constant opposition to the Foreign Office, whose disingenous policy I foresaw would bring ruin on Egypt, contempt on England, and it is natural that Lord Granville should have a special grudge against me and a special interest in keeping me away from the scene of his failure. But is it not carrying political animosity too far when his lordship uses his official power to exclude me arbitrarily from a country where I have property, and when he allows me t[illegible] harassed in my petty material interests there [illegible] a proprietor of land? Above all, is it not establishing a dangerous precedent, quite out of proportion to the immediate interests of his diplomacy, when he refuses, contrary to all diplomatic usage, to answer my complaint or even to state a reason good or bad for his subordinate's high-handed action? I submit that, if the principle be established that it depends upon the political good-will arbitrarily exercised of the Ministry in office whether a particular British subject is or is not to be protected abroad, a long step will have been taken in the direction of limiting individual rights. For this cause I believe that I shall be supported even by those most opposed to my poitical ideas in Egypt in my demand for an explanation from Lord Granville. If I am to be excluded from Egypt, I must at least know why; and I challenge an inquiry into the whole circumstances of Sir Evelyn Baring's action against me, and if need be, into the whole of my own political connection with Egyptian affairs. A mere statement that my presence in Cairo would have been inconvenient are dangerous at a given moment to Sir Evelyn's diplomacy will be insufficient unless it can be shown in what manner. It certainly was not thought to be so as lately as September last for I passed through Egypt in that month, was received by Sir Evelyn Baring, like any other English gentleman, and enjoyed his protection like any other British subject. Yet in December he notifies to me a decree of exile, in January he has my property seized, and in March he sends an officer to arrest me. This needs explanation, and, if unjustified, needs apology.

One thing at least will strike your readers as a sorry feature of the case. Whether or not Sir Evelyn Baring had cause to find my presence an embarrassment to him in Egypt or a danger, I was neither, by a great deal, his greatest embarrassment nor his most dangerous enemy. For the last nine months he has put up with the presence at Cairo of every kind of foreign intriguer. He has not dared lift a finger against a single disturber of his peace who enjoyed the protection of the smallest European consul. He has remained impotent against the daily insults of the Levantine Press. He has had at his doors caballers and plotters from the four corners of the earth. He has turned his cheek and the cheek of his country, to every ignoble smiter. He has tolerated insult from every idle tongue. Only against myself, being neither a Frenchman, nor a German, nor an Italian, but a countryman of his own and a fair political opponent, [illegible] has dared use his otherwise useless authority—and this for the one sole reason that as a British subject it was safe to attack me, seeing that I had no diplomatic protection other than his own, nor other official tribunal than Lord Granville's to which I could appeal.

COPPER AND CHOLERA.

In an "Entre Nous" column of your last issue you expressed a wish to know more about Paul Bert's copper specific against cholera. The discovery of this ægis not only against the Indian invader, but against small-pox, diphtheria, typhoid, and scarlatina is not due to Paul Bert, but to a Dr. Burq, who, for more than thirty years, has been scoffed at by the routine-ridden Academy of Medicine. He is an old friend of mine, and is not only one of the most intelligent, but one of the most genial, Frenchmen I know. If he had not a sunny disposition [illegible]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

Money, one of the leading financial journals in London, speaks thus of the New Oriental Bank Corporation:—We have scarcely need to wish the project a sucess, which it appears to us, is already secured. The original corporation was unfortunately attacked at a time when its means were tied upby injudicious investments; and its fate is the surest safeguard that any such imprudence will be avoided in the future. It always did a good business, so far as its legitimate banking operations were concerned. The increasing development of Eastern trade, and especially that of India through the progress of railway systems, avowedly calls for more banking accommodation; and we have little doubt in our own minds that the present stringency in the Eastern money markets is due to the withdrawal of the facilities which the late bank offered to traders. The new proposal has been cautiously preceeded with, and has not been launched without receiving ample promises of support from thest customers of the old bank, both in the East and Australia. It is said, indeed, that £800,000 of the required capital has already been subscribed in the East. It is certain, therefore to go well, as an enterprise of the kind deserves to go. We do not refer to the assurance that no promotion money of any kind will be paid, the only existing contract being that for the cost of advertising the prospectus. Such a condition goes without saying with a company brought out by a strong board of business men. That board includes in its names, amongst others, original founder of the Oriental Bank, the late president of the Bank of Bengal, and a late partner in one of the first India houses who was the principal reconstructor of the Bank Bombay, and acted for some time as director and president of that institution. The composition of the new board is entirely distinct from that of the old. Under such circumstances, and with such assurances of good business and careful management, aided by the prestige that will accrue to it as the successor of the once famous Oriental Bank Corporation, the new venture needs no recommendation to the investing public interested in Eastern affairs, or to those who find it so difficult to select a new venture promising good results, with, so far as can be seen, the absolute security of a well-managed banking concern.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK AS A TEA COMPANY.

In reviewing the operations of the Land Mortgage Bank of India during the past year, the *Statist* says:—At the recent meeting two matters of considerable interest to shareholders at large were raised. The first was the importance of direct personal knowledge of the affairs of a Company by its directors; also the election of professional auditors in lieu of the non-professional element as represented by retired officers of the Army, *et hoc genus omne*. The Land Mortgage Bank having virtually become a large Tea Company, it was mentioned in the course of the meeting that the Director who was its special authority on tea had not visited India for some ten years or more! It was not surprising, therefore, that the feeling of the meeting was strongly in favour of the election to a seat on the Board of a large shareholder who had just returned from a recent inspection in India of most of the Companies' estates, and who as a tea-planter had a practical knowledge of the management of tea estates, which are now the mainstay and source of income, poor though it be, of the Bank. The acknowledgment by the Chairman that due effect would be given to this feeling of them eeting is a step in the right direction for all concerned. It is only by energetic and well-informed management, we believe, that this class of property can be made to pay in the present days of competition and low prices. There is certainly also a tendency spreading to supplant non-professional auditors by professional accountants in all large public companies. The advantages offered by the services of a professional over an amateur are self-evident, and the importance of an independent and effectual audit to any concern having a large liability on uncalled capital, both as regards the public and its shareholders, cannot be overestimated. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the directors should have checked any desire for the appointment of some firm of chartered accountants as one of the auditors of the Company by upholding their old auditors on the plea of their having acted for the Company so long, and the very weak statement that the standing of a Major-General as an auditor of the Company was equal to that of any chartered accountant. We believe the directors of this Bank to be above all suspicion, but the remarks under the head "Administration," which appeared in our last issue in a letter on the Assam Company from "Spectator," one of our leading authorities on Indian tea, would seem equally applicable to the Land Mortgage Bank of India.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY AN INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICER.

At the Bow-street Police Court on July 25, James John Durant, of Dilkooshah Lodge, Sandgate, described as a b[illegible]s charged [illegible]

protected countries are concerned, they cannot qualify to meet us in the neutral markets without throwing their home market again open to us, at least to some extent. But far more serious is the advancing competition of our own dependency, India, which, like the mother country, enjoys the advantages of free trade and is able to meet us in the important neutral markets of the East. This applies at present chiefly to the lower counts of yarn; but with increasing skill the higher counts may be gradually produced. The report goes on the say:—"In the last report of the committee occasion was taken to refer to the growing capacity of others to spin cotton and produce manufactured cotton goods, and if, under the influence of more prosperous times, we have, in certain respects, placed ourselves at a disadvantage as, for instance, in the comparatively short time permitted to be worked by British mills under the terms of the Factory Acts the time may not be far distant when both employers and employed may have to reconsider the effects of those Acts. In the case of India—which facts and figures indicate as prospectively our most important foreign competitor—the cotton mills are run about 3,876 hours in the year, against about 2,464 hours per annum worked by ourselves indicating an advantage in the elements of cost represented by wages, management, rent, and all fixed charges, of about 65 per cent. Besides this optional difference, India has also the advantage of the saving of carriage of such goods as can be produced from the cotton of the country. The report of the United States Consul in Manchester to his Government, as recently printed, shows that those interested in the trade of other countries are recognizing that our special advantages have not their former preponderance. From time to time efforts have been made by your committee to secure the adoption of rules by the association controlling the market in Liverpool which it has appeared to your committee would be beneficial, but such efforts, whether in connection with the constitution of the Liverpool Association or in respect of the rules regulating transactions in 'futures,' damp in cotton, and otherwise, have never been wholly effecctive. The reason of this is attributed to the fact that while the vendor's interest is overwhelmingly represented in Liverpool, the spinner's or buyer's interest is not, and, under present conditions, cannot be equally represented. In the opinion of your committee, the remedy to this anomalous condition of things may be effected in two ways—viz., by the gradual development of a cotton market in Manchester or by the proper and healthy division of the brokers into two classes—selling brokers and buying brokers. This may be accomplished by spinners themselves if they will unite to do their business only with brokers who are prepared to declare themselves strictly buying brokers. As illustrating the difficulty of effecting any substantial change in the rules of the market as affecting spinners the committee append their correspondence with the Liverpool Cotton Association. They proceed to say:—"At the date of the last report complaints were very grave as to damp and sand in cotton on arriving at the mills and a guarantee fund to the extent of £385 was subscribed to by 77 spinners; but although cause of complaint still continues no claim of any member has been reported to the committee as having been resisted to the extent of taking the matter into Court. Thus this fund has not been called upon. The committee urges upon spinners the importance of a strict examination of every lot of cotton at the time of the bales being opened. Not only does the trade suffer constantly and heavily from the presence of damp and sand in cotton, but of late there has been a serious increase in the mixing of inferior cotton in bales purporting to be of a certain quality.' As bearing upon economy of carriage and as tending to bring the growers and the consumers of cotton in closer contact with each other, and having regard to the other economies which inevitably follow such closer relations, the president of the association again attended as a witness for the promoters before a Committee of the House of Lords, and gave evidence in favour of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill. During the year there has been a reduction of 1s. per ton in the rates charged upon the carriage of cotton to Manchester and neighbouring towns. It is noteworthy that this reduction is coincident with the promotion of the Ship Canal."

DEATH OF A FAMOUS DETECTIVE.

Allan Pinkerton, the hero and author of a score of volumes of detective experiences who has been employed in connection with the most notorious crimes in America for the past thirty years, died in Chicago on 1st July. A correspondent of the *New York World* thus sketches his career:—Mr. Allan Pinkerton who died to-day was sixty-five years old He was born in Muirhead-street, Ruglen Loan, in the Gorbals of Glasgow, Scotland, on Aug. 25, 1819 His father was a police sergeant, who died from injuries received at the hands of a prisoner whom he was arresting. Allan was then scarcely nine years of age, but he obtained employment with a prominent print-maker, Mr. Neil Murphy, and afterwards learned the coopers' trade. Before attaining his majority he became identified with the celebrated Chartist movement. The Government arrested and transported several of the leaders. Allan was [illegible]rried to Miss Jane Carfrae, and next day with [illegible] sai[illegible] for America, landing [illegible]Quebec after [illegible] in which their ve[illegible] wrecked, [illegible] vessel. [illegible]wife

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

BEING a bank holiday the most of our markets have been closed, but some merchants' offices have been open for a part of the day and a little business of an odd and end character has been done.

In London Consols are quoted ⅛ higher at 100½, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has also advanced to the same extent, being now quoted at 107½. A decline of ¼ is noted in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, but 4 per cent. is unchanged. French Rentes are quoted at 107½ again, presumably for the account which would therefore mean practically no change.

In General Produce the only actual movement is in Wheat, which is flat at a 1d. per cental decline in Liverpool, and partially 6d. per quarter in London.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, according to Reuter, closed steady, sales 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 3-64d. higher. In New York ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent. higher at 10⅝. December 9 points up at 10·38 cents per lb.

Here there has been no business doing, but the tone is firmer and for new crops there are native buyers at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy.

FREIGHTS are if anything a shade firmer, especially for Liverpool, for which there is more Wheat offering now that the dispute between the dealers and buyers has been settled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lucinda, 1,131 tons, Captain Joh Care, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with general cargo.

THE steamer Mozart, 1,549 tons, Captain T. Sawyer arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (8th July) with a cargo of coals.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :— M. D. Davidson, Asst. Apothecary, [illegible], wife and three children, Inspector D[illegible]jeebhoy Hormusjee, and four deck.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Mozart (s)	Sawyer	Shield, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Punjaub (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee.
	Lucinda (s)........	Care	Amsterdam.

The steamer Assyria, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.		From.
9	Athens (s)	......	Newcastle.
	Manora (s)........	......	London.
10	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)..	....	Calcutta.
	Clan Grant (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.		Destination.
10	Hughenden (s)....	......	Cuddalore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—13 bales paper, Gulamhoosein Saduckbhoy; 1 case books, Thacker and Co.
Kirby Hall s—10 cases claret, the Byculla Club.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—50 cases clay pipes, E. Sumsoodin and Co.; 9 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust.
Clan Munro s—100 barrels rosin, Esmaljee Allybhoy; 25 cases slates, Surufally Goolamhoosein; 4,481 kegs paints, N. Surufally and Co; 14 cases umbrallas Wallace and Co.
Hispania s—1 hogshead whiskey, Green and Read.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—52 cases hock, the Byculla Club.
Pekin s—6 cases medicines, Richard Roberts and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia s—32 cases clocks, Mooljee Gangjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2,003 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 7,488 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Munroe s—161 bales cotton, Crushnajee Ramjee; 10,482 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 45 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jeewanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Japanese s—26 cwts gum, D. D. Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Accoma s—750 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmul.

FOR AMSTER[illegible]

Luc[illegible] 821 cwts linseed, R[illegible]

to be comm andant, vice Smithers, retired, dated
4th July, 188 Gabbett, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in
Lieut-Col J e Barnett, promoted.
command, vic T J Cotton, S C, to be Wing Comdr,
Lieut-Col promoted
vice Gabbett —Col P A Carnegy, from the 14th R
30th R N I mmandant, vice Georges, who vacated
N I to be co May, 1884.
on the 14th L Williams, M Batty, B Bgde, R H
Lieut P d to proceed to England forthwith.
A, is direct rmentioned officers have leave of ab-
The unde
sence :— Lieut C E Maturin, E Batty B Bgde,
R H A— t Naini Tal for one month, on private
to remain xtension of his present leave of five
affairs, in private affairs granted by the Genl
months o dg Bangalore Divn.
Officer Com Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut A T Young,
2nd Batn er, 12th N I, (on probation) from 10th
Wing Offi 9th Feb 1885—to Madras, to study the
Aug 1884 to uages.
Native lang tillery—Major C A Empson, No. 5 Batty,
Royal Ar Welsh Divn, to Coonoor, from the 4th
1st Bgde, 14th Octr 1884, on private affairs.
Aug to the rps—Lieut E J P Warden, Wing Officer
Staff Co th N I, for three days in extension of
and Adjt 1 ranted him in G O O C, No 164 of 1884.
the leave ermentioned Officer is granted leave to
The und with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Australia dl Dept—Surn M E FitzGerald, for 3
Army Me medical certificate.
months o dermentioned Officer is granted leave to
The u with the necessary subsidiary leave :—2nd
England n, Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt F R H
Battali t for six months on medical certificate.
Lamba

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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pposite the Flora Fountain, nex to Bombay
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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than [illegible] are only shipped by us fo Bombay

supposed were antagonistic to the employment of our native troops in campaigns beyond the seas have long since been swept away as groundless. The fighting power and the powers of endurance of our soldiers of the native army have been tried and proved over and over again to be of no mean order. The rapidity with which native troops and British troops with Indian experience can adapt themselves to the circumstances of a campaign is remarkable. Why is it that there is such a strong feeling on the part of some one person in high authority against their being utilized out of India? There is no question but that Lord Wolseley does not appreciate or care for their employment, and of course his voice is paramount now, as Adjutant-General, in matters of this kind. We venture to assert that if last winter a contingent of 10,000 men from India, Europeans and natives, had been sent to Suakim, they could have penetrated to the heart of the Soudan, occupied Khartoum, and completely crushed the power of the Mahdi if that was considered desirable. The useless campaign in the neighbourhood of Suakim, in which so many valuable lives were lost, would have been avoided, and the last six months with their delays, complications, and uncertainties would have been a period of peace and quietness, and this autumn expedition would have been unnecessary. It is still possible that an Indian contingent may eventually be called for, when it is found that our European troops are suffering from climatic influences. From a military point of view there is no doubt that the employment of our native soldiers in occasional campaigns out of India has a good moral effect on them. It is said by some that it makes Jack Sepoy say, "The Sirkar can't do without us." But far from this, what he feels is that the Sirkar recognizes him as a good and faithful soldier who can be depended on to fight wherever and whenever he is asked to do so; and the whole tone and morale of the man are raised, and he is probably bound to us by stronger bonds than before.

IT will, no doubt, be very pleasing to the Porte and to the Italian Government that Her Majesty's representatives at Constantinople and Rome have been instructed to thank them respectively for the cordial support they gave to England during the abortive Conference. But the omission to thank the Governments of Austria, Germany, and Russia, who remained neutral on that occasion, will be regarded, perhaps, as a little unkind. Those also serve who only stand and wait. By standing by and doing nothing, those Powers contributed most effectually to the failure of the Conference—which the Government is now disposed to accept as a distinct advantage, referring to it in a boastful vein, as if it was just what they wanted and had prayed for. Why should the Powers in question not share the thanks which it is considered civil to bestow upon Turkey and Italy? It might even be argued that the warmest thanks of the British Government are due to France, to whose obstinate incapacity the failure of the Conference is primarily attributable. If the French Government had taken any other course, the British Government would now stand committed to all the concessions so freely made in a moment of expansion, and it would be impossible to restore the waning confidence of the patriotic by proclaiming, as if it was something to be very proud of indeed, that the Anglo-French agreement is "dead."

It appears that with regard to the Soudan the Government has within the last two or three weeks sent a letter to General Gordon asking him what are his views regarding the state of

take that line, the Egyptians will somehow or other reconstitute a real government. Tewfik may be too discredited and too weak for the task; let them try Ismail; it Ismail be impossible on account of the hand which France had with us in his deposition—the first big mistake made by the Western Powers—then let Arabi or Nubar, or whoever else the Notables may designate, undertake the work. If as much of the revenue of the State is given to the foreign creditors as is not imperatively needed for the administration and defence of the country none of the European Powers would have any good right to interfere. Our moral influence would be a guarantee of good-faith; if that failed we could consider whether other influence should be again exerted—but the thunderbolts should be in our hands alone. With a little judicious bottle-holding, Egypt would soon recover sufficiently to be able to look the Mahdi in the face, and persuade him to listen to reason. The situation is one in which Lord Palmerston would revel: his word would soon be law in every hamlet of Egypt; he would be regarded as the protector of Egyptian liberties on the one hand, and on the other the European bondholders would learn to consider him the one man who could save from destruction the agricultural and administrative system which alone can produce piastres for exportation. With "Old Pam" holding Earl Granville's portfolio how the Egyptian darkness would disappear, as by magic!

A CURIOUS discussion occupied a considerable portion of the Town Council's time yesterday afternoon. A copy of a Government Resolution was laid on the table, stating that a Bill would be drawn up empowering the Municipality to contribute to the guarantee fund of the Exhibition, and adding that a clause would be inserted in the draft Bill permitti[illegible] the Municipal Commissioner, who is p[illegible] under the Municipal Act from holdi[illegible] appointment, to be notwithstandi[illegible] of the Executive Committee o[illegible]. When it was first proposed that [illegible] Municipality should contribute to the guarantee fund, one or two members were disposed to take a severe view of the matter, and oppose any appropriation of Municipal funds to an Exhibition. Owing to the desire of the great majority to co-operate in a work which will add largely to the prosperity of the city, to say nothing of the certainty that it will largely augment the Municipal revenues for the time being, that opposition was hopeless, and all parties are now unanimous that a change in the Municipal Act should be effected so as to permit of a guarantee being legally given. There was, therefore, no discussion yesterday on that point. But the proposal that the Act should contain a clause permitting the appointment of Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, to a seat on the Exhibition Committee, was made the occasion of a debate of afflicting dimensions. It was urged that the Municipal Commissioner's time was so fully occupied with his Municipal duties that it was impossible that he could find time to sit on the Committee of the Exhibition, without sacrificing the interests of the city. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee naïvely instanced a case in which Mr. Ollivant was unable to find time to go with him and inspect a particular spot in the native town, as a sufficient proof that the Commissioner cannot overtake his work as it is. He proposed, and Dr. Peterson seconded, a motion recommendi[illegible]

of course, uttered rebellious words, and declared they would no longer obey orders. The next day some of them were brought before the authorities, and then with hands joined before them and a melancholy grin on their beautiful faces, they expressed their willingness to obey orders in future. But you will perceive that an army composed of such men as these, and kept always with many months' pay in arrears, is utterly useless and worthless. If a defence of the frontiers be deemed needful the troops employed must be efficient; but it would be absurd to suppose that the Kashmere army would be of any service whatever. I am not disposed to be always finding fault with the native Government here, but from my knowledge of the internal administration of the country I feel sure that it is upheld almost entirely by the influence of the Government of India; the people here know that that Government would not permit disturbances, and they fear to make a move for that reason. Consequently, British prestige really rules Kashmere. The Maharajah's army is worthless; there is little or no executive power in the administration; the police are treated in the same way as the soldiers; things are allowed to "go slide"; the great British Government is behind it all, and, I regret to say, quietly permits this chaotic state of affairs here to continue. This is written, let me add, out of no ill-feeling to the Maharajah's Government; I tell you the truth, and do so from the best motives.

Lately the question of education in Kashmere has arisen, but that "sticks" like everything else. Four or five years ago two Baboos from Bengal were engaged by one of the principal officials here to teach his family. The sons have now grown up, and the father died recently, and the two Baboos contemplated opening a school in the centre of the town for the purpose of teaching Persian, Urdu, and Sanskrit, but especially the English language. They accordingly opened their school and began to teach, but they were at once visited by the police, who, without absolutely telling them to close the school, said enough to stay the efforts of the Baboos. They then applied to the Maharajah through the Dewan for permission to open a school, but four months have passed and no answer has been received, though telegrams have been sent and applications made through officials here as well. There is ample room for this school, the boys' parents are anxious to have them educated, and the boys themselves are very desirous to learn English. But the efforts of the Baboos are crushed by this peculiarly Kashmeree way of treating an application to the Government of His Highness. No reply is given in the hope that the applicant will be tired out. There is no proper system of education here. [illegible]e Maharajah employs two or three pand[illegible]ho teach about fifty boys free of charge; but the pandits get their pay very irregularly, and the school is allowed to go on without supervision. This is the only school in Kashmere supported by the Government, and as to any other method there is, I believe, none. A few pandits in trade teach their sons Persian and how to write well enough to keep their books; but no private schools, I am told, are in existence. The Mahomedan boys are taught by their moulvies what little they know, and, as far as I can make out, there is not a single girl ever taught anything; there is, it is said, not one woman in Kashmere who can read or write.

Here, again, is a proof of the neglected and forlorn condition of the people of this country; nothing whatever is done to help them on, and when they do make an effort to push trade, or whenever, as in the case of the Baboos referred to, an attempt is made to educate a few boys, the Government either steps in through one of its officials and destroys the efforts to expand trade as soon as they are made, or the education of the people is studiously ignored and any offer to open a school is treated with silent contempt. And all this is rendered possible because the Government of India never offers to use its influence over the Maharajah and his officials for good; but these officials are themselves well aware of the strength of that influence, and they use it for evil and for their personal advantage. It is not, however, to the advantage of the Maharajah that this state of things should continue, and it is a great disgrace to the Government of India that it should exist for a day longer. Through the neglect of the Government of India the people of Kashmere are in the condition I ha[illegible] attempted to describe, and their only hope i[illegible] that Government will use its influence, an[illegible] permit it any longer to be abused.

We have cl[illegible]ther here, and some r[illegible] fallen, but [illegible]untain ranges; [illegible] days are ho[illegible]

THE GRANT FOR NEW WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to request you to insert the following remarks in reply to the strictures published in your yesterday's paper, regarding the part I took in the proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Friday last.

The undermentioned facts will, I trust, convince the public that I do not deserve any blame for asking the Corporation to disallow the items, amounting to Rs. 1,33,214, proposed for sanction. You are totally mistaken in the remark that all these items were rejected "almost without discussion." There was a good deal of discussion, in which Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Goculdas Jugmohundas, myself, and others took part. Explanations were asked for and given, but they were not such as to satisfy the majority. Hence the rejection of the items. You have shown no valid reason for denouncing this proceeding as "wilful and perverse." The chief ground for the rejection was unanswerable, viz., the fact that these items were not included in the Budget which was laid before the Corporation in February last in conformity with Sec. 35 of the Municipal Act, which directs that "the Town Council, with the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner, shall every year prepare a Budget containing the estimate of expenditure as approved by them * * * and at a special general meeting of the said Corporation to be held on or before the 10th day of January in each year the Chairman of the Town Council shall lay before the Corporation the said Budget." The public are well aware that the Budget so prepared by the Town Council and submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Corporation did not contain the items of expenditure which have been now illegally brought forward for sanction. You are totally wrong in your remark that I "do not appear to have noticed the fact that the expenditure now asked for was specifically provided for in the last Budget, a list of the new works being prepared and placed before the Corporation." If you refer to the printed Budget supplied to the members of the Corporation, you will discover your mistake, and you will find that it does not contain the items nor the list to which you refer. You are incorrect in your remark that the provision already made in the Budget for repairing the roads taken over from the Port Trust, and for the supply of coal to the pumping station at Worlee, is inadequate. If you refer to the sanctioned Budget (page 34), you will find increased items for repairing the said roads. The total expenditure for road repairs has been enhanced from Rs. 2,59,467 last year to Rs. 2,73,283, being an increase of Rs. 13,816. In the interest of the ratepayers, I ask, is this large sum insufficient for repairing the roads of the city, including the roads taken over from the Port Trustees? Let the inadequacy be proved, and not taken for granted. If the amount be inadequate, I further inquire why the Municipal Commissioner did not provide in the Budget for repairing the roads which he took over from the Port Trustees in June, 1883, being six months before the submission of the Budget! If the said roads were in a good state of repair when the Municipality took charge of them, they ought not so soon to need considerable repairs. If not, then the Port Trustees ought to be held liable for the cost of putting the roads in a state of thorough repair. With regard to coals for the pumping station, you will find from the Budget for this year, at page 37, that the sum of Rs. 29,565 has been sanctioned for 1,642½ tons at Rs. 18 per ton. The marginal note in the Budget accounts for the increase of Rs. 3,000 in the expenditure this year by saying "the increase is due to the higher tendered rate." I ask is the rate of Rs. 18 per ton inadequate? Has the price become dearer since the said enchanced rate was sanctioned by the Corporation in February last? From the market report published in your paper, I find the quotation for coal at Rs. 17-4 and Rs. 16 per ton on the 21st February last. The quotation for yesterday for West Hartley is Rs. 15 per ton. You will therefore see your mistake, and admit that there is no apprehension of a stoppage of the supply of coals at the pumping station, and of the sewers of the city being choked and creating a dangerous nuisance.—Yours, &c.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.,
Bombay, Aug. 12. Member of the Corporation.

IS VOLUNTEERING ON THE WANE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the last Poona Central Rifle Meeting, the Volunteers were conspicuous by their absence. The "Volunteer match," which since 1876 formed one of the events of the meeting, has this year been [illegible]d from the progr[illegible]. It was also remark[illegible]t neither of th[illegible]r Corps entered a [illegible] the Poon[illegible] musketry [illegible]ore so[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE NIZAM'S REVENUE MINISTER AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 13.

His Highness the Nizam's Revenue Minister, Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk Bahadur, accompanied by Mr. Hussum Abdoolla, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, and others, arrived at Poona this morning at four o'clock. They are staying at a bungalow on Bund-road, next to the residence of the Nawab of Janjira, and will remain here until Wednesday next, when the party will continue their tour, going on to Akola and the Berars. They have come straight from Ooty, which they left on Sunday morning. With the exception of a break of twelve hours at Arconum, they have been travelling throughout three days. At Arconum the Hon. Meer Humayun Jah Bahadur, a grandson of Tippoo Sultan, took advantage of their stay and entertained the Nawab and his staff at a sumptuous banquet at the station. The place was very prettily illuminated and a portion of the Madras Volunteer Band played during the entertainment. Rajah Sir T. Madhav Rao was to have joined the party, but his journey was prevented owing to his being unable to secure accommodation at Arconum.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, August 13.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that a reply had been sent on the 24th July to a letter received from General Gordon, in which it was stated that the British Government were anxious to learn from General Gordon himself what were his views regarding the position of affairs in the Soudan, in order to take measures accordingly, but that the Government were not prepared to alter the advice given to the Egyptian Government to withdraw from Khartoum.

THE LA[illegible]NFERENCE.

Replyin[illegible] stion, Lord Fitzmaurice said that [illegible] bassadors at Constantinople ar[illegible] structed to thank the Turkis[illegible] ments respectively for [illegible] d given to England [illegible] ence.

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READINGS.

August 12.
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zette Extraordinary e following notification the Government he Government of y, 1884, so far as essels arriving Singapore, has

Bombay with the th August, arriv-

a writes :—" His he Commander-in- y were present at rformance given at n Tuesday evening. civil and military General Edwardes, lonel La Touche, in Dean (Military Captain Hardinge el Laughton, Major ioner Moore, Mr. lonel Holburton, lett, Professor S. on), Major Babing- Police) Surgeon- Mr. Commissioner

he Town Council ssing the proposal a change in the as would allow of rving as a member the Bombay In- Peterson and Mr. missioner could be legitimate duties, best as it stood. , Mr. Dosabhoy cted the opinion ncil, when they l the only desire scheme whose neither the ld be par- ts of

the Delimitation Commission there in readiness for proceeding to Quetta. The Allahabad paper say this seems to show that there is still a lingerin hope that the Afghanistan route will be followed and adds that as a matter of fact a fresh communi cation has just been despatched from Peshawur to Kabul on the subject.

The statement contained in a telegram which we published yesterday that the second column which was to have taken part in the Zhob Valley operations under General Kennedy, entering the country from Dera Ismail Khan by way of the Gomal Pass, has been countermanded, is confirmed by the Allahabad paper. It is stated that there has always been some uncertainty as to whether this force would really go, the objection being that its route would necessarily skirt the country of the Mahsud Waziris, and although these were taught a severe lesson in 1881 there is still the possibility that they might make things very troublesome by closing in upon the rear of the column. The chance of a repetition of the Umbeyla campaign has thus decided the fate of this portion of the expedition.

Among the rumours which have recently reached Quetta from Kabul are the following :—The Amir has been indisposed. A deputation of Hotukis has gone to Kabul complaining of the recent taxation. The son of Muhammad Aslam Khan, Nawab of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, has arrested Rustum Khan and Mir Ahmad Shah. Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Kotwal of Kandahar, has been summoned to Kabul. The Amir is highly pleased with the British gift of ammunition. He speaks of visiting Herat. There is a possibility of his eldest son eventually becoming Governor of Herat.

So many questions have been raised as to the legality of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, first in suggesting the appointment of a Committee to assist the Municipal Commissioners in preparing a scheme for the sanitary and structural improvement of the town, and also by Mr. Harrison in his letter to the Bengal Government, that it is probable the opinion of the law officers of the Government may be taken before any reply is sent to the Chairman's letter.

It is stated that a grant of three lakhs of rupees will probably be made by the Government of India from the Famine Protection Fund, to enable the Bengal Government to complete the Orissa coast canal as soon as possible. It has been decided that the completion of this canal will finish the work of ensuring the protection of Orissa again future famines.

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The Engl[illegible] from Australia w[illegible] alcutta, we received [illegible] rom the Hon. Robert [illegible] peaker of the House of A[illegible] tralia, and Chairman of th[illegible] mmittee for the Calcutta [illegible] delaide, the 16th of July, in [illegible] formed that, at a meeting of t[illegible] Committee, held on the 4th July, [illegible] unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks [illegible] forwarded to you for the assistance rendered to [illegible] representative during his visit to India.' It will thus be seen that whilst the representatives of South Australia can publicly recognise the slight services of the Press, the Government of India still abstains from making any recognition of the services of those officers and gentlemen who contributed so much to the success of the Exhibition."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on July 24, says :—" In consequence of the Conference having denied the existence of misery and the necessity of reduction of taxation, and having, moreover, attributed the financial distress of the Government to intentional neglect in the collection of taxes, the Minister of Finance, directed by the English Government, has just issued a circular insisting upon immediate payment of arrears of taxes. This measure forces the cultivators to sell their crops standing—in the case of cotton, three months before the harvest—to speculators, who take advantage of the scarcity of money to pay only about 60 per cent. of the normal value. The Khedive was urged to summon all the governors of provinces to his palace this evening in order to insist on their executing the terms of the circular, which, being ill-timed and unnecessary, is disapproved of by all the authorities here, and will vastly increase the misery and embarrassment of the fellaheen."

Mr. Dixon Hartland having been stopped by the police on July 21, the day of the Demonstration, when attempting to cross Westminster Bridge on his way to the House, and told by the constables that they had orders not to let any one pass that way, whether he was a member of Parliament or not, naturally sought information as to whether such orders were given, and also asked "what steps the Home Secretary intended to take in the matter." In reply, Sir W. Harcourt stated that "he should take no steps at all." A clear road was kept from Charing-cross down to the Houses of Parliament ; but he (Sir W. Harcourt) "could not be expected to go all over London looking where members might be." He then went on to remark that "whether it is a procession, whether it is an entrance of Garibaldi into London, or a 'triumphant return from Berlin,' or anything of that kind, there is always a certain amount of inconvenience caused by a crowd in London."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 13.—The barometer is falling over the whole of India and Burma, the change being greatest in Northern India. The low pressure over Rohilkhund yesterday seems to be developing into a distinctly marked depression, but otherwise there is little change, readings remaining highest in the south and relatively low in the Indus Valley and near Lucknow. The wind has backed to south-west along the Bombay coast, while it has veered to west at Hazaribagh, Calcutta, and Burdwan. Elsewhere there is little change. Rain is reported from the Eastern Punjab, the N. W. Himalaya, the Gangetic plain right down to Bengal, Assam, Burma, the eastern half of the Central Provinces, the west coast and south of the peninsula. Elsewhere the rain is either unreported or insignificant. The temperature changes continue irregular. Rain to-day :—Roorkee, Meerut, Hamirpur, Nowgunj, Madura, and Akgab, over 2 inches ; Rawalpindi, Lucknow, Goona, Mirzapur, Silchar, Cuttack, Salem, Tongoo, and Moulmein, over 1 inch. Previously, Salem and Cawnpore had 3 inches ; Murree, Saugor, Madura, and Gauhati 2 inches ; Rai Bareilly, Cochin, and Prome, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd..	40 70	46 39	44 07	43 66
ug. 12, Tuesday	0 00	......	......	......
„ 13, Wednesday..	......	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	40 70	46 39	44 07	43 66
onding date	54 52	57 30	54 75	61 21

ET NOTICE.

URDAY, 15TH AND 16TH.

POONA.

Mr. Barton
Col. Bonus
Col. Caldecott (Capt.)
Mr. Carleton
Mr. Clifton
r. Hanwell
r. Hunt
r. Jervis
apt. Lindsay
r. Price and another.

y at 11 a.m. By the ille and Blowers the and 10th N. I. will afternoon. The din- Club on Saturday

R, Capt., R. A.,
Hony. Secy.

A MOFUSSIL INQUISITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 11.

I would that the gods had made me poetical. I would also that they had made me a Marathi scholar. In the one case I would have been able to describe to you the beauties of one little spot at Poona that has taken my fancy immensely ; had I the other gift I should be able to give you the details of a story that is being unfolded on this spot, and which is one of the most extraordinary that has ever come under my notice. Having something of the Paul Pry in my disposition, I dropped in the other day at that institution known, I believe, as the Session Court at Sangam. A line of gharries outside the building told me that something of interest was proceeding; and on entering the court-room I had to pick my way through the natives who were massed upon the floor. In the dock, an oblong platform railed on all sides, four men were on their trial. Around several clerks, attached to the court or to the advocates, the ground was littered with depositions, and their accumulations were still receiving regular additions. Mahratti is the language of the court, and when I made my appearance, a witness for the prosecution and an advocate for the defence were talking with such volubility that for half-an-hour there was an unbroken torrent of words. The surroundings of the court are of a character that would rejoice the heart of every magistrate in the United Kingdom, and I suspect that even your judicial and magisterial authorities in Bombay would be delighted to make an exchange. At home I have often suspected that gaol fever may still be hanging round our courts of justice, and that those in the larger towns are admirably adapted for the spread of disease. I still recollect with a shudder how, in fighting my way through the corridor of one dirty, dismal, and unwholesome court, a woman provoked a chorus of approval from the crowd because, when I had accidentally pushed against a child, the mother rebuked me and declared, "The poor thing has got scarlatina bad." And the child looked it. Here at Sangam there is a crowd, but it is orderly ; the court is not large, but it is clean and wholesome. Perhaps it is from the lively recollection of other experiences that the surroundings of Sangam strike me [illegible] agreeably. Through the open windows of [illegible] court there seems to come always a refreshi[illegible] eeze, and we hear at times the cooling fall [illegible] r at the tank in the compound. [illegible] the road the space is as verdant [illegible] rchard, across the [illegible] ir green branches, [illegible] nsetha throws its [illegible] into the room. A [illegible] a few years ago that [illegible] oho to die. Were [illegible] of occular demonstration to the [illegible], I should be tempted to suggest [illegible] rels in India come to Poona to live [illegible] y season. You see them flying up [illegible] herever you move, and, whilst sitting [illegible] ompound, I noticed two of these striped [illegible] perched within a few feet of the wall [illegible] t a perfect view of the court proceedings, [illegible] hen we rose for tiffin they scurried away with [illegible] r strangely metallic chirrup. A hundred yards [illegible] om the court-house may be seen the wide waters of the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers.

This charming spot has been for upwards of a week the scene of a trial which may be viewed in two aspects, either of which is equally infamous. Witness has succeeded witness in the circular box to tell a story which, if accepted in its entirety, would make the blood boil with indignation at such an infamous abuse of authority on the part of the native heads of the police—a story full of brutal incidents, and of torture stopping only when the death of the sufferer was imminent. Some portions of the evidence would find an equivalent only in the land of the kourbash. On the other hand, those with whom the final judgment rests are asked to believe that these witnesses are enemies of the accused, and have banded themselves together in conspiracy, animated solely by a spirit of spite and revenge, to convict them of a crime, when there is not even the slightest ground for the accusation ; that enmity has caused these witnesses to persist in their story for nearly eight months, and undeterred by repeated failure, to drag the accused from one tribunal to another. It is difficult to write dispassionately of such a case, but I will endeavour to lay before you, for my own part, a plain, unvarnished tale, giving from the vernacular records, where I have been able to procure it, a literal transcript of the strangely moving incidents described for the prosecution, and which are characterised by the defence as a malicious fabrication. I am constrained to bear my testimony to the wonderful patience displayed by all concerned in eliciting evidence likely to enable justice to be done. No one could be present without observing the anxiety which pervades the tribunal to settle the important controversy, and the care with which a sack of chaff has been often sifted in the hope of discovering a single grain of truth.

Sir William Wedderburn having earlier in the year directed the accused to be committed to the Sessions, is not presiding at the trial. It is being heard before Dr. Pollen, Special Judge for the four districts of Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Poona, and Sattara, who has been appointed by the Bombay Government Assistant Sessions Judge at Poona for this occasion. Associated with him for the purpose of assessing the evidence are Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Bharoocha, who is the assistant auditor and examiner of court accounts at Poona, and Mr. V. Bhandarker, a Brahmin. The names of the four prisoners are—Raghoonath Ramji, chief constable of Khed taluka ; Shivram Ramchander Koolkarni, village accountant of Chakan ; Narayenrow Bhiwrao Deshnevik, a cultivator in the same village ; and Bademya Ood Sayadmalang, head constable. The last-named is rather elderly, but the other three are stalwart natives under middle age. The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. Venkatrao Ramchander (Government Prosecutor), assisted by Mr. Balkrishna Ramchander. For the first three accused the defence is conducted by Mr. Parshuram Gadgil, assisted by Mr. Kashinath Govind Natu, and the fourth man is represented by Mr. Nilcant Ganesh Koolkarni. The section under which the charge is framed is No. 330, which runs as follows :—

> Whoever voluntarily causes hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or from any person interested in the sufferer any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct or for the purpose of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in the sufferer to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security or to satisfy any claim or demand or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable for fine.

In December last a considerable theft took place at Chakan in the house of a Bania named Bahadur Wanee, ornaments being stolen to the value of Rs. 2,600, and the police under the first accused went from Khed to make the necessary investigation. Certain persons were apprehended on suspicion, and the accusation briefly stated is that among these was Bhaw Parit (washerman) ; that while in charge of the police he was severely ill-treated with the object of extorting a confession of guilt ; that the next day he was returned to his family ; and that he died within two days after his return. It is stated that the chief constable sent Babijee Ramoshee to make the arrest of Bhaw. At his house the mother and father of the deceased gave the information that he had gone into the jungle to cut babul trees. Babijee proceeded to the spot, and at his request Bhaw left his woodcutting to go to the chief constable. They called at Bhaw's house on the way, where he ate a meal, and was then taken on to the village chowadee. On Sunday, the 12th, he was removed to a neighbouring house known by the name of the Khasa's (bangle-seller's), where there had been formerly a mint. Khemchund Hukumchand, a Bania, who was also under arrest, states that he was taken to the house on the same day, and there beaten because he would not confess that he was guilty of the robbery. He was still in the house when Bhaw was brought from the Chowadee, taken into the yard, and there beaten by the first three accused. Afterwards, at ten or eleven at night, they were both removed to a durga (burial-place) outside the village and ill-treated in the same order. Says Khemchund :—

> The chief constable asked me first if I had committed theft. I said no I had not. Then Gunnoo, a police peon, placed a stone in the lobe of my ear and twisted it. He also kicked and boxed me. The second accused also boxed me, and then I was made to sit down. I was in a place where I could see what took place. Bhaw was called and asked if he had committed theft, and he denied it. He was at once kicked by Gunnoo, and cried and fell down. The third accused boxed him, and the second pushed him. After Bhaw had fallen the chief constable pressed his foot on his chest, when Bhaw bawled out and was taken back to the Chowadee by the fourth prisoner.

On the following morning two police peons removed Bhaw to his own house, but he was so weak as to be unable to walk. The peons accordingly dragged him, putting their hands beneath his arms. They left him groaning with his father, mother, brother, and sister, who said to the peons, "When you took away Bhaw he was in sound health ; how is it he is now so helpless ?" Vittoo Telee and Nansing Pardashi happened to be at the house at the time, and also noticed the state in which Bhaw was brought. Bhaw and his mother embraced one another, throwing their arms around each other's neck. She asked him what was the matter with him, and Bhaw replied that the police had beaten him severely, mentioning the first three accused by name. After uttering these words he vomited blood and became speechless, and as he could not sit, they laid him down on the bed. His father sent for Chima Goray, a medical man in the village. This man is since dead, but it is stated that after examining the body he said Bhaw could not live, that he was in a dangerous state, and that he was very much injured in the chest. He prescribed some native medicines—tamarind and bole—for external application. When asked if he would take food, Bhaw expressed his disinclination by signs. In this state he lingered until midnight on Tuesday, when death occurred. Next morning his father, mother, and brother took the dead body to the chowadee and fetched the chief constable, the koolkarni, and the patel to see it, having found them seated in the house of the Bania. When the chowadee was reached, the brother, pointing out the body, said "You kept my brother for two days ; take you, therefore, charge of his dead body." The chief constable called two hospital assistants, one [illegible] and the other from Alundee, a village ten miles from Chakan. Genoo, the brother, when these men arrived, observed them whispering to the chief constable, and, he says, suspecting something he objected to the assistants examining the body, insisting that it should be sent to the Civil Surgeon at Poona. In his evidence at the trial, one of the assistants admitted that this might have been done without any fear of putrefaction ; but the chief constable refused the request. The two assistants examined the body when it was stripped in the chowadee, and the Mamlatdar of Khed, who had been fetched by the widow of Bhaw, also examined it ; but all they found was a scratch on the right arm. The body was next removed by the assistants to the durga, where the alleged ill-treatment had taken place, and they made a *post-mortem* examination. Genoo renewed his objections, and the chief constable again refused to send to the Civil Surgeon. Meanwhile the Mamlatdar instituted an inquiry in the village, and took down various statements, finally directing the relatives to bury the body, and forwarding to Mr. Winter, the district magistrate, a report against the police. On his departure for Khed the chief constable ordered the body to be burned, and compelled the relatives to remove it to the place of burning. The necessary fuel was provided by the police, not by the relatives, and two peons who had been sent by the chief constable sat there until the body had been reduced to ashes.

Genoo, who appears to have been the leading spirit in all the long proceedings which subsequently took place, sent petitions of complaint to the first Assistant Collector, Mr. Winter, who afterwards became the Magistrate of the District, to Mr. Moore, who was then District Magistrate, to the High Court of Bombay, and to the Sessions Judge at Poona. At the trial he has produced the postal receipts for these petitions, signed by the addressees to whom he had forwarded them as registered letters. Major Babington, the District Police Superintendent, and Mr. Beatty privately inquired into the complaints, but apparently did not regard them as well-founded. In February Mr. Snow, first-class magistrate, formally investigated the charges against the four men, who were put on trial together and were discharged.

An application was thereupon made in the Sessions Court of Poona, on behalf of Genoo, by Mr. Balkrishna Ramchundra Vaidya, objecting to the order passed by Mr. Snow, and asking for the commitment of the four accused, whom that magistrate had released, on the ground that these persons had been improperly discharged. In answer to this accusation the accused had denied that Bhaw Parit was ever in the custody of the police, and asserted that the case had been got up through enmity. Upon this an order was made by Sir William Wedderburn on 24th June, from which I extract the following :—

> On perusing the record it seems to me that the evidence may be divided into two parts : (1) that which goes to prove that Bhaw Parit was in the custody of the police, and (2) that which goes to prove that he was ill-treated by them. It is to be observed that the case for the prosecution is supported by witnesses, village watchmen and others, who appear to be independent. Mr. Snow states that he disbelieves them, but he does not give any clear reasons for doing so ; and I notice that the Mamlatdar of Khed, who held the inquest, and who is himself a first-class magistrate, was of opinion that Bhaw Parit was in the custody of the police from Sunday afternoon to Monday morning. If for the sake of argument it be held that Bhaw Parit was in the custody of the police, and that he left that custody in a dying condition, a presumption arises against them. And that presumption is strengthened when, as in this case, the accused deny that the deceased was in their charge at all. With reference also to the conduct of the police, I notice, as a somewhat suspicious circumstance, that they caused the body to be burned, although the Mamlatdar directed that the body should be buried, burial being apparently the custom of the caste. The magistrate does not seem to have cleared up this point. The second part of the evidence is that which goes to prove that Bhaw Parit was ill-treated by the police. There are a good many witnesses who give evidence on this point, including some who state that they actually saw the ill-treatment. Mr. Snow believes all this evidence is false and gives the reasons for his belief, there being contradictions and improbabilities in the evidence, and some of the most important eye-witnesses not having disclosed their evidence till after the inquest. With regard to this part of the evidence the question arises whether the magistrate's appreciation should be accepted as final, or whether it is desirable that the case should be brought before the Sessions Court. If the offence charged were triable before a jury, I should have no hesitation in ordering a commitment ; for it seems specially desirable in the interests of justice that in so important a case, depending on the appreciation of evidence, a decision should be given by a tribunal which, from its popular constitution and the experience of its members, commands the confidence of the community. As it is, I feel some doubt, because the case which would come under section 330, as causing hurt to obtain a confession, is under the existing rules not triable by a jury. But on the whole, and looking to the considerations stated above as arising from both divisions of evidence, I think it is desirable that a commitment should be ordered, the position of the Sessions Judge being strengthened by the advice he will receive from the assessors as to the credit to be given to the oral evidence. And in coming to this decision I am further strengthened by the practice of the High Courts, which have held that even in cases triable by a magistrate a commitment is desirable where death has occurred, although the evidence may not go to prove an offence more serious than hurt. For these reasons I consider that the case is one proper to be committed to the sessions. I therefore decide the point for determination in the affirmative ; and under section 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code order the four accused to be arrested and committed for trial under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code. Bail may be taken—Rs. 500 for the first accused, and Rs. 200 for each of the others.

In accordance with this order, Mr. Snow formally committed the accused, and their trial was opened at Sangam on Monday, the 5th instant. During the week no less than twenty-three witnesses were called for the prosecution, and others who had been previously examined before the committing magistrate were offered for cross-examination. The direct evidence of Khemchund as to the ill-treatment by the accused received corroboration from Tulsiram Sadaram, Pandarinath Pansaray, and Dada Todakary. These three witnesses deposed that on the Saturday night they had gone to Munchar, a village sixteen miles from Khed, to buy bullocks. As they were on the road home on Sunday they were passing the durga about midnight, when they heard a cry proceed from the ground. Knowing their proximity to a burial-place, they at first attributed the noise to the weeping of some mourner. The witnesses described the durga as being as large as the court-room, enclosed on three sides by a wall breast high, one corner of which was in a dilapidated state. As they passed this broken corner they looked through, for they were on foot, and saw Khemchund seated on the ground as he has described. The chief constable and the second and third accused were also present, with the Bania who had been robbed. Bhaw was sitting inside, and the accused were standing near him. They heard the chief constable ask Bhaw if he had committed the theft, and he protested that he was innocent. The chief constable observed :—" He will not confess the offence by this means, he will not confess without being beaten." Turning to Koolkarni, he asked him to *sam-joot dya* (make him understand). Koolkarni kicked Bhaw, who fell to the ground on his back. The chief constable placed his foot—he was wearing boots—on Bhaw's chest, and abused him." At this point the three passers-by were accosted by some police peons stationed outside the durga, who inquired who they were. The men made answer that they were villagers, and the peons told them to pass on their way. These witnesses were cross-examined at great length, and their evidence occupied the court the whole of the third day of the trial. Dr. Pollen questioned one of the three as to what they had taken by which to bring home the bullocks they had journeyed to buy. The man replied that they all carried ropes. During this incident a police peon had been directed to carefully watch that the other two witnesses did not communicate with each other, and that no one spoke to them. When a second man was recalled and asked a similar question by the pleader for the accused, a similar reply was elicited. On behalf of the defence each witness was required to show the relative position in the durga of the persons to each other and to a tomb which the ground contained. A square piece of lead was furnished to represent the tomb, and some pieces of paper served to illustrate the position of the men. This was also a novel test to which the witnesses had not been previously submitted, but their illustrations tallied perfectly. Vittoo Telee and Nayansing Pardasha were cross-examined on the same day, and were asked amongst other things how they happened to come together on the day Bhaw was returned to his house. They agreed separately in the statement that Nayansing had gone to Vittoo's to buy grain, but disagreeing as to the price, the transaction was not completed. They left Vittoo's together, and saw the peons bring Bhaw home, after which they separated near the house of Daji, a barber. Both the hospital assistants deny that Bhaw died from the effects of violence. They attribute death to enlarged liver, which organ, they state, weighed 5lbs., and they add that the deceased was constitutionally weak. They found no wounds or abrasions on the body besides the scratch on the arm, and they give as their opinion that Bhaw must have been suffering from fever for two months previous to his death. A quantity of evidence rebutting this description of the deceased has been produced by the Government prosecutor, whose witnesses unanimously assert that Bhaw was on the contrary a strong man, of robust constitution, that he never suffered from fever, and that he was actually arrested when cutting babul trees—a task that would not have been possible had he been in the state ascribed to him. In concluding his case, the Government prosecutor put in the statements made by the accused before the committing magistrate. The defence formulated by their legal advisers has yet to be opened, but I will quote the effect of these statements, in accordance with which it will presumably be based. The chief constable says that he had gone to Sachan to make inquiry regarding the theft, but he never called Bhaw. Khemchund was arrested on suspicions suggested by Bahadur Wanee. While the inquiry was proceeding he never saw Bhaw, nor had he ever seen him alive. Somebody told him that Bhaw had been to have some spell applied for the prevention of ague. This accused further denies ever having been to the durga, and declares the evidence as to the assaults to be utterly false. He attributes the accusation to his enemies, those persons whose houses he had searched. The accused Koolkarni also denies having seen Bhaw, or that Khemchund was maltreated. He adds :—" My relatives are not well-disposed towards me, and they have got up this case." The accused Narayanrow likewise declares the evidence entirely false, and suggests that his relatives, Kashamba and Patel, are not well-disposed towards him. Bademya, the fourth accused, states that he saw Khemchund sitting in Khasa's house, and that Bhaw came there on the Monday morning with his father to apply for a spell to cure his ague. Bhaw appeared sick, and said he had had ague for four days. Nobody was maltreated ; but accused said he had caught two men robbing the dak, and this was the cause of their enmity. At the request of the Government prosecutor a note has been taken by Dr. Pollen with regard to an unsuccessful application made by Mr. Venkatrao Ramchander for permission to produce evidence regarding a previous conviction against the first accused for a similar offence. The accused was in 1881 tried, with a jemadar and constable, by Mr. Newnham, but it is only fair to state that the magistrate on that occasion said the case was one in which a mountain had been made out of a molehill. He considered it unnecessary to pass a heavy sentence for what he believed to have been a very trifling hurt, because it happened to have been brought to light and because it technically fell under the provisions of the section. To satisfy the requirements of section 330, which prescribes imprisonment as well as fine, Mr. Newnham directed that each of the accused should undergo one day's imprisonment, and that Raghoonath, who is now under trial again, should pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default undergo six months' imprisonment.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

Sir Frank Souter presided at the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, when there were present—Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Geary, Dr. Blanc, Col. Merewether, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeeboy, Mr. R. N. Khote, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Corporation at their last meeting threw out a recommendation of the Town Council to sanction, out of the surplus cash balance, certain grants for the repair of roads, for lighting dark places, and for meeting enhanced contract rates, &c. The sanction was proposed to be included in the list of "new works."

Col. Merewether said that before the proceedings commenced he would draw attention to the extraordinary action of the Corporation on Friday last in refusing to pass certain items in the list of new works.

Dr. Peterson.—I think it would be in order first to record the minutes of the previous meeting.

The minutes were recorded.

Colonel Merewether continued, and said that he spoke particularly with reference to the state of the roads taken from the Port Trust last year. Now, it was a most idiotic thing to let them remain in a bad state.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, interrupting the speaker, asked the chairman to call him to order. (Hear, hear from Dr. Peterson.) Col. Merewether was going to criticize the action of the Corporation, which the Council were powerless to do. It was the Corporation that could sit in judgment on the proceedings of the Council, and not *vice versâ*.

Col. Merewether said he wished merely to call their attention to the action of the Corporation, and its practical effect. It would cost an enormous sum of money to re-establish the roads if they were allowed to go to ruin, and the Corporation had under a misapprehension refused to vote the materials for their repair.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Whatever the fact, Mr. Chairman, the question raised by Col. Merewether is not in the list of business—no notice has been given—and therefore it is improper to comment upon the proceedings of the Corporation.

Col. Merewether repeated that the Corporation had acted under a most extraordinary misapprehension. It was imperative on them to repair the roads.

Dr. Peterson.—Order, order.

The Chairman thought the discussion had better be deferred until Mr. Khote's motion on the subject was come to ; and in the course of further conversation, the Commissioner pointed out the necessity of disposing of item No. 2 in the list, which was of very great importance. It was ultimately decided to take up the business in its regular course.

IRON-WORK FOR A NEW WATER DRAIN.

The item referred to by the Municipal Commissioner was a letter from him reporting the result of tenders invited by him for the supply of iron-work for the new water main from Vehar, &c., and stating that he proposes to accept the tender of Messrs. D. S. Stewart and Co., which aggregates Rs. 4,24,085, as compared with an estimate of Rs. 4,72,760 (exclusive of contingencies) ; and forwarding, for the inspection of the Town Council, plans and estimates of the work, duly certified by the Consulting Engineer, in accordance with the terms of the grant from the Corporation.

The Chairman thought the tender was not only the lowest, but it was also the most favourable.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy, the Commissioner was authorized to accept the tender.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Council further considered the memorandum No. 4429, dated 23rd July, 1884, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for information a copy of Government Resolution, stating that a copy of the papers relative to the contribution by the Bombay Municipality to the Guarantee Fund of the Bombay International Exhibition should be forwarded to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, with a request that he will prepare the necessary Bill and Statements of Objects and Reasons and that Mr. Naylor should be requested to insert, in the Draft Bill a clause permitting the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 43 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, to be a member of the Executive Committee of the said Exhibition.

Mr. Nowrozjee supposed that the Government Resolution was intended to elicit the views of the Municipal bodies as to whether a change should be made in the Acts permitting the Municipal Commissioner to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition. The welfare of the city depended upon the amount of attention which the Commissioner could devote to its affairs. He was bound under the Act to give the whole of his time and attention to the service of the Municipality ; but if the proposed change in the law were acquiesced in by them, severe additional burdens would be thrown upon the Commissioner, who, even as matters stood, was overworked. Mr. Nowrozjee, in a long speech, brought forward a motion to the effect that in regard to the proposed change in the Act the Council should express their regret to Government that they were not able to accede to their proposal.

Dr. Peterson seconded the proposition, which, with Mr. Nowrozjee's permission, he reduced to this form—that the resolutions be forwarded to the Corporation with the expression of the Town Council's opinion that it was not desirable that the proposed change should be carried out.

Mr. Dosabhoy thought the question raised by Mr. Nowrozjee was premature. The Government merely wished at present to remove a legal disability, and at that stage it was a bit too soon to consider whether the appointment of Mr. Ollivant would, as a matter of course, follow the change proposed in the Act, or whether his work as a member of the Executive Committee would seriously come in the way of his legitimate duties. (Hear, hear.) There was a grand national scheme before the public, and if it were thought advisable to have Mr. Ollivant as a member of the Committee, he would only be there in his natural position as a representative of the Municipality, which was so greatly interested in the project. With these remarks, the speaker proposed an amendment, that the papers be recorded.

Mr. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary, addressing the Council in support of the amendment, said the Government had acted very liberally indeed in sustaining the wishes of the Corporation and of the citizens of Bombay in this matter of the Exhibition. As they all knew, the Government was acting with a wise liberality in this matter ; and now it appeared they thought the interests of the Exhibition would be advanced by the Commissioner, as the representative of the Municipality, having a seat on the Executive Committee. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Geary thought the suggestion made by Government showed a cordial spirit on their part. They did not want to take away the whole time and attention of the Commissioner from his proper duties, and he would probably have to attend the Committee but once in a way. It was not intended that the services which the Commissioner would be asked to render to the Committee would take up a great deal of his time, or become his principal occupation. On the other hand, his presence on the Committee, when he could be of use, and give his support, countenance, and advice towards the furtherance of the scheme, would undoubtedly be of great advantage. It would be churlish to say to the Government that the Council would not permit him to give even five minutes' assistance in the interests of the Exhibition. They ought not to requite the interest the Government had taken in regard to the Exhibition by a refusal which would have an appearance of discourtesy. (Applause.)

Col. Merewether was of opinion that the question depended very greatly on the amount of the Commissioner's time which would be taken up in the event of his being appointed to the Committee. Rather than that a considerable portion of his time should be occupied by the additional burdens. The speaker would wish that Bombay should go without an Exhibition for ten years more. (Hear, hear.) Col. Merewether further said that, at the proper time, he would move an amendment that the matter be referred to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be represented to Government that no additional duties, likely to take up any important portion of the Commissioner's time, should be thrown upon him, his ordinary duties being more than enough to occupy the whole of his time, notwithstanding his great energy and devotion to duty.

Dr. Peterson said that he would vote for Col. Merewether's amendment. He complained that the representation which he along with Mr. Nowrozjee had originally proposed to be made to Government was regarded by a member as discourteous to them. He had not the slightest doubt that everybody was vitally interested in the question whether the provisions of the law, as they now stood, should undergo a change. It was, therefore, perfectly unjust to attribute any motives of discourtesy to the originators of the proposal first placed before the meeting.

Mr. Geary.—I rise to order. I never said there was any desire to show discourtesy to Government, but I said that such would be the effect of the course which they proposed. (Hear hear.)

Dr. Peterson reiterated his remark that there was nothing in their action which had the slightest tendency to discourtesy to Government ; and he did not think it would ever enter the head of the Government that there was any discourtesy in bringing forward the motion. He thought that was the right moment for the expression of opinion on the part of those who did not think the legal difficulty ought to be removed. The Commissioner had as much work and even more than he could overtake. He believed the intention was to throw upon Mr. Ollivant a substantial part of the enormous labour that would be thrown upon the executive committee, and he knew that Mr. Ollivant, if he were appointed, would do a yeoman's share of his work. (Hear, hear.) He was told that an arrangement was in contemplation, by which Mr. Ollivant would be made Chairman of the Committee, and be provided with the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner. If any such course were adopted, Dr. Peterson thought there would be a repetition of the injurious effect which the Commissioner's absence had made on the business of the Council and the Corporation last year. If they had a Deputy Commissioner, not in full charge of the affairs of the city, he would feel himself disabled, as the late Acting Commissioner had felt, from taking the initiative in regard to important matters or carrying through important works.

Mr. Geary.—Mr. Chairman, is all this in order? This is something very interesting, and we might like to make speeches on it ; but I don't see its relevancy now.

The Chairman thought Dr. Peterson was wandering from his subject.

Dr. Peterson went to say that Mr. Geary had observed that the additional duty would only occasionally take up about five minutes of the Commissioner's time after office hours.

Mr. Geary.—Nothing was said by me to that effect.

Mr. Nowrozjee said five minutes were mentioned by Mr. Geary.

Dr. Blanc.—Oh no.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Pardon me.

Dr. Peterson hoped that in spite of interruptions he had succeeded in making clear his position, which was that in his opinion the present provision of the law was a wise one ; that while he wished all success to the Exhibition, he thought the interests of the city were immeasurably superior ; and that the Town Council had a perfect right and was in courtesy to the Government bound to make the representation that the law ought not to be changed.

The Chairman thought there could be no question that the Government were proposing the measure in the interests of the people of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ollivant was now well known to them all, and his appointment would give great satisfaction to the guarantors, who had every confidence in his judgment, and some of whom had subscribed handsomely in the belief that he was going to take an active part in the supervision of the arrangements. The Chairman was perfectly sure that Government had no intention whatever to subordinate the interests of the people to the interests of the Exhibition, and should the Commissioner be appointed on the Committee, there could be no doubt the Government would make suitable arrangements for the good of the Municipality. The Commissioner himself had on some occasions stated that important matters were left over while he was absent on leave. But here they must remember that though pressed by other duties, they would enjoy the benefit of that officer's presence in Bombay, and he would also be assisted by a deputy, so that the interests of the city were not likely to suffer.

Mr. Thorburn supported Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment, saying it was perfectly well known that the Commissioner was instrumental in getting many people to subscribe to the guarantee fund. The Government had made the proposal in the belief that they should thereby be furthering the object which the Town Council had in view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Banajee also spoke to the same effect.

The Commissioner hoped no wrong impression would go abroad as to remarks he might have made in regard to work hanging over in his absence. He was quite certain that in whatever he had stated he had never, directly or indirectly, meant to criticize the action of his *locum tenens*. (Hear, hear.) As to the remark that guarantors were in any way induced to subscribe by the supposition that he would take a prominent part in the work, the Commissioner distinctly stated that as a matter of principle he was appealed to, and only as a matter of principle had he responded to that appeal ; and he had no idea of continuing his work after the funds were completed.

Mr. Nanabhoy said in most of the places where he had been to get subscriptions, people inquired whether Mr. Ollivant would be connected with the Exhibition work or not, because they seemed to think that his name was a sufficient guarantee against any sort of extravagance. The speaker had told them that he (Mr. Ollivant) would very likely be appointed on the Committee, and he thought many guarantors would withdraw their signature if he were not appointed. (A laugh.)

Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment being divided on, showed that there were seven in its favour and three against it.

Col. Merewether's amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Peterson, was then submitted to the meeting.

Mr. Geary demurred to the proposition as superfluous, because it assumed, what they had no ground to assume, that the Government and the Municipal Commissioner would be parties to the neglect of the duties of the Commissionership, to the injury of the city. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thorburn took the same view.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and carried by eight votes to three.

LAYING NEW WATER MAINS.

A letter, dated 2nd instant, was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that urgent applications are made for an improved distribution of water in the neighbourhood of Kala Choki-road, Chinchpoogly, and Nowrojee Hill. New mains should be laid in both places. The cost of laying the proposed main in the Kala Choki-road will, according to Mr. Braham, be Rs. 10,400, and he estimates an increased return of from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum from mills. The cost of laying a 3in. main for Nowrojee Hill along the Chinch-bunder-road will be Rs. 3,688, and the annual return will not be less than Rs. 400, say 10 per cent. A 3in. main is sufficient to provide for the domestic wants of that district, but for fire purposes (and there has been more than one fire in this neighbourhood) it is desirable that a larger main (6in.) should be provided. The difference in cost will be Rs. 3,818, and this should, he thinks, be debited to the special grant for fire-prevention measures. With this exception, the required expenditure, if it is to be met this year, can only be provided out of surplus cash balance ; otherwise the work must be deferred until the next budget. But considering the need of them, and the return expected from them, he thinks that there can be no objection to their being undertaken at once; this, however, is a matter on which the Town Council will decide.

The Council acceded to the Commissioner's application.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PENSIONERS.

The Council further considered the question of the advisability of an application being made to Government to allow all persons seeking to be placed on the Municipal Pension Fund to be examined by the Government Medical Board.

After discussion, it was resolved on the Chairman's motion, seconded by Dr. Blanc, that the Commissioner be requested to address Government to inquire whether they would be willing to allow officers and servants of the Municipality applying for pension to appear before the Government Medical Board.

The Council then adjourned.

ESOTERIC BOSH.

CONSIDERED as a profession, with its share of social and more substantial good things, the affectation of "æstheticism" is quite outworn. The practice of philanthropy, too, after a brief but promising season, has fallen back into the hands of persons really interested in the fortunes or misfortunes of the poor. It is time for a new folly. The house of public credulity is open, swept, and garnished, and has been adroitly occupied by some spirits from the East. For nearly ten years people who do not confine their reading to novels have heard hints and rumours of a Theosophistic Society, or a wonder-working Indo-Slavonic-American Sibyl, and of the marvellous "Thibetan adepts." A wholly unreadable book, named *Isis Unveiled*, was published by some person or persons interested in this movement. It seemed about equally composed of *Zanoni* and the *Strange Story*, popular conceptions of Eastern mysticism, a dash of American spiritualistic twaddle and other equal valuable ingredients, with an immense stock of ignorance about the real nature of ancient religions. No one could stand *Isis Unveiled*, and afterwards shorter manuals of the latest phase of credulity were put out under the names of *Occult Philosophy* and *Esoteric Buddhism*. This sceptical generation of ours is always seeking for a sign. It seeks signs from evolution and table-turning and psychical research and things called, by a pleasing bull, "Visible Apparitions." Occult philosophy offered plenty of "signs," teacups miraculously created inside terraces of earth, rings and letters wafted from Thibet, and abundance of similar prodigies. Then Buddhism was a little in fashion, and some people already seek distinction by calling themselves Buddhists. Perhaps they are right in refusing to "learn the Sanskrit Grammar" before adopting the truth as it is in Sakya Mnni. Learned people who know Sanskrit never agree with each other on any Sanskrit subject. About Buddhism in particular there is the wildest difference of opinion among the erudite, and no one seems sure whether the Buddhist does or does not believe in the continued existence of the soul.

The evangelists of Esoteric Buddhism, which is a mixture of Yankee gush and shrewddess, with some misapplied tags of modern science, an exhaustive ignorance of the history of religion, and some miracle-mongering, have no doubt about the continued existence of several sorts of souls, some of them bogies. This draws them close to that intelligent body, the Psychical Research Society. For the patrons of psychical research Esoteric Buddhism has this charm—that it offers the greatest quantity of prodigies with the slightest possible basis of evidence. We are asked to believe that a set of wizards, with lives supernaturally prolonged, live in Thibet, and communicate miraculously a religious and scientific doctrine to the evangelists. The boy who was asked what faith was, in an examination, replied that it was "believing in something which you were perfectly certain could not possibly be true." Believers in Esoteric Buddhism require faith of this high and intelligent quality. Mr. Arthur Lillie has lately increased their stock of this quality by demonstrating that Esoteric Buddhism is neither Buddhism nor esoteric. He has published his conclusions in a pamphlet called *Koot Hoomi Unveiled*. He who studies this pamphlet, if he still believes in Esoteric Buddhism, will, we think, satisfy even the schoolboy's ideal of faith. He will firmly believe in what he is perfectly certain cannot possibly be true. Khoot Hoomi is the name of the Thibetan adept who mystically communicates his inspired ideas to his Anglo-Indian-Slavonic-American disciples. He uses a "Psychological Telegraph which would be of much use to our Government in certain contingencies. The beliefs of Koot Hoomi, as analysed by Mr. Lillie, are these :—

There is no God.
Miracles are performed by His ineffable name.
The reward of the just annihilation.
The punishment of the wicked is annihilation.

The magical doctrines which accompany these consistent dogmas are borrowed, Mr. Lillie avers, from "Eliphas Levis *Le Dogme et Rituel de la Haute Magie*. The geology of the system is derived from Donelly's *Atlantis*. The Thibetan Buddhists seldom use Thibetan words; when they do, they don't understand their meaning. Finally (for the present) the inspired Koot Hoomi reveals to his disciples by Psychological Telegraph, message "taken almost verbatim from an address delivered by Professor Kiddle of America, about a year before." Oh Kiddle! oh, Koot Hoomi, how esoteric are these proceedings! Yes, Koot Hoomi offers to the world as a miraculous communication, in June, 1881, the very platitudes which the uninspired Professor Kiddle uttered, on August 15, 1880, at Lake Pleasant Camp, in a discourse called the "Present Outlook of Spirit[illegible]m." This is Professor Kiddle's account o[illegible] matter at least, and he supports his charge o[illegible]giarism by damaging parallel columns. Howeve[illegible]e do not expect Esoteric Buddhism or Theosop[illegible] to be damaged by those revelations. The profession flourishes so much that the public are beginning to hear of it. This is success.—*Saturday Review.*

INSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

UNDER the new regulations for Government Life Insurance, a novel experiment is being tried, the result of which will be watched with interest. Insurances for sums not exceeding £25 are now granted at any post office savings' banks without any medical examination. If, however, an insurant should die before the second annual premium becomes payable, the amount of the first premium, and no more, will be paid to his representative; should the insurant die after the payment of the second, but before the third premium becomes due, the representatives will be paid only half the amount of the policy. After the payment of the third premium the policy is entitled to full benefit. It is nevertheless provided that in case of death within two years of an insurant who has not been medically examined, if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the death was caused by accident, the full amount of the policy will be paid. Persons proposing to insure for sums not exceeding £25, and preferring that their policy should have the full benefit of insurance at once, can undergo a medical examination by payment of a fee of half-a-crown to the medical examiner. The rules do not explain the nature of the arrangement by which the fee for medical examination to be paid by the insurant is to be supplemented. The new system by which insurances may be granted through post office savings' banks affords great facilities for industrial insurance combined with absolute security, which, it may be hoped, will commend the system to the working classes. We are glad to observe that no insurances will be granted upon the lives of children under eight years of age, and the amount is limited to £5 upon children aged between eight and fourteen years.—*Lancet.*

THE MACE-BEARERS OF GLOUCESTER.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, before Baron Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Jelf, Q. C. (with whom was Mr. H. D. Greene), moved on behalf of Mr. Samuel Bland, High Sheriff of Gloucester, for a rule calling on the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of that City, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding them to appoint two mace-bearers to attend upon the High Sheriff at the Assizes and other State occasions, and also to hand over to each of the mace-bearers a silver gilt mace. Mr. Jelf said that the High Sheriff was a member of the Society of Friends, and, having been presented at Court, was anxious that on State occasions, such as attending on Judges at the Assizes, he should have the customary ceremonial with the accompanying insignia of his high office. The Mayor, Mr. H. Fryer, who was a solicitor, had dispensed with the insignia which Mr. Bland wished to re-introduce. The Corporation formerly had two policemen to carry the mace and provided them with a special dress.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—But they have a special dress now—a blue coat and two rows of white buttons (laughter).

Mr. Jelf.—On the occasion when they, *pro hac vice*, acted for the Corporation, they were allowed to wear the robes of mace bearers and cocked hats; but the cocked hats were withdrawn (great laughter.)

Mr. Baron Huddleston.—I understand that the High Sheriff wants the insignia suitable to the dignity of his office.

Mr. Jelf.—Yes, my lord, he desires the insignia of his office, but as he is a member of the Society of Friends he cannot be supposed to care for merely frivolous things, and by the old charters of the City these things are inseparable from the dignity of the office.

Mr. Baron Huddleston.—I have been at almost every assize town in England, and the Corporation always wear their robes of office, some when they come to meet the Judges at the railway station, some when they accompany the Judges' to Court, and some when they come to the Judges' lodgings to pay their respects. But I am not aware of any mandamus in the matter.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—This motion is not made for the advantage of the present Mayor or High Sheriff but of some future Mayor or High Sheriff—say, in 1890 (laughter)—for there will be a return to the mandamus, and the case will probably go to the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Jelf.—I hope not, my lord, for I think the indication of your lordship's opinion will be sufficient for the Mayor. There can be no doubt that when Charles II. granted charters such as to Worcester, Stafford, and the like, he always presented them with a mace.

Mr. Baron Huddleston.—You may take your rule, but you must do it at your own peril, for I have considerable doubt in my mind whether a mandamus can go.

Mr. Justice Hawkins.—And I very much doubt whether we ought to grant the rule at all. However, considering that this is a matter which the parties may wish to fight out at considerable expense if they do not mind it, we need not (laughter). This rule cannot be argued until November next, and I express no opinion in its favour.

Rule *nisi* accordingly.

LEFROY'S CAPTOR AND HIS CREDITORS.

ON July 17, in the City of London Court, before Mr. Brandon, presiding for the Commissioner, Joseph Mugford, a clerk in the employ of the London and Westminster Loan and Discount Company, appeared to support his petition for liquidation with his creditors under the new Bankruptcy Act. The amount of his debts he placed at £42 11s. 9d., and in answer to the learned judge, he said he proposed to pay 2s. in the pound by instalment. Mr. Mason, of the Caledonian-road, said he appeared for four of the creditors, and wished to ask the petitioner a few questions with the view of showing either that he owed more than £50, under which circumstances the court had no jurisdiction, or that he had means at his command which would enable him to pay a considerably larger dividend. The petitioner then, in answer to questions, admitted that the items were small in themselves, though numerous.

Mr. Mason; Have you not been and are you not at the present time in constant employ?

The petitioner; With the exception of 12 months. Yes.

Mr. Mason; What has been your salary?

The petitioner; £2 per week.

Mr. Mason; And you are still in receipt of that sum?

The petitioner: Yes.

Mr. Mason: Is it true that within [illegible]e last three or four years your mother gave you [illegible]r life policy, and disposed of it and had the money?

The petitioner: Yes; I sold it.

Mr. Mason: Did you also receive £200 over the arrest of the murderer Lefroy—£100 from the Government and £100 from the London and Brighton Railway Company?

The petitioner: I did.

Mr. Mason: That was the reward you received for being the means of arresting that notorious criminal and bringing him to justice. What did you do with it?

The petitioner: Paid £10 of my debts with a part of it.

Mr. Mason; And what did you do with the remaining £190.

The petitioner: Made presents with it (laughter).

Mr. Mason: To whom?

The petitioner: To my mother, my brothers, and sisters (laughter).

Mr. Mason: Have you not boasted to one of your scheduled creditors that you have put £100 of the reward in a bank?

The petitioner; No.

His Honour: I think you have gone far enough, but I fail to see that I can do other than accede to the petitioner's proposal to make an order for liquidation of 2s. in the pound, which is, as these cases run, a far larger sum than ordinarily is offered.

An order was then made to that effect, payable n four monthly instalments.

THE LATE LORD COWLEY.

EARL COWLEY, K. G., for many years Ambassador of England at the Court of Napoleon III., died on July 15, at 2 o'clock, full of years, at his residence in Albemarle Street. It is now so long since Lord Cowley retired from public life that his name has long ceased to be familiar, and perhaps many will be surprised to learn that he lived on till within two days of completing his 80th year. Yet throughout the palmy days of the Second Empire, from before the time of its proclamation to within three years of its fall, there was no one of the diplomatic representatives of the Crown, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Stratford-de Redcliffe, who was better known and more often heard of than the British Ambassador in Paris. Lord Cowley inherited a distinguished name, and adorned it by his own public services. His father was one of the three sons of the first Earl of Mornington, each of whom achieved independent renown and was rewarded for his services with distinguished public honours. It is no disparagement to the youngest of the three, Lord Cowley, the father of the deceased earl, to say that he was less distinguished than his brothers, when we remember that of these two brothers the elder was the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India, and that the younger was Arthur Duke of Wellington. The youngest of the three brothers, the Hon. Henry Wellesley, was created Baron Cowley in 1828 in recognition of his distinguished diplomatic services. The late peer, who was his eldest son, succeeded him in this title in 1847, was raised to an earldom in 1857, and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1866. The whole of Lord Cowley's life from his twentieth year until his final retirement in 1867, was spent in the diplomatic service. He first became an Attaché at Vienna in 1824. He served successively in different capacities and grades at the Hague, Stuttgart, Constantinople, Berne, and Frankfort, and on February 15, 1853, having been made, two days previously, a Privy Councillor, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, a post which he continued to occupy when the Republic was transformed into the Empire, and which he never quitted, except on occasional leave of absence, until his final retirement in 1867.

The history of Lord Cowley's Embassy at Paris is the history of the Second Empire in its relations with this country. Lord Cowley went to Paris a little more than two months after the *Coup d'Etat*, and he finally quitted it just three years before the declaration of was in 1870 between France and Prussia. In those 15 years he was a witness and an actor in some of the most momentous events of modern history. The time has hardly come, perhaps, nor are the materials accessible for ascertaining the extent of his direct and personal influence in shaping the history of his time; but it is sufficient to recall the leading events in which he took a prominent part in order to see how great his influence must have been. When Lord Cowley retired from the French Embassy a diplomatic banquet was given in his honour by the Marquis de Moustier, at that time French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In reply to the toast of his health Lord Cowley, as reported in our columns at the time, took occasion to pay a tribute to the Emperor and his policy, and to attest the unceasing efforts which had been made by Napoleon III. to promote good relations between France and England. The success of these efforts may perhaps be attributed almost as much to Lord Cowley himself as to the Sovereign to whose Court he has accredited. There were not wanting occasions between 1852 and 1867 when a lack of discretion, good sense, and forbearance on the part of the British Ambassador might easily have endangered the peaceful relations of the two countries. Throughout the Crimean war, and the negotiations which preceded and followed it, Lord Cowley's task can have been no light one. An offensive and defensive alliance between the two Western Powers had to be arranged, a joint plan of operations had to be concerted, divergences of policy and purpose had to be avoided, and when success was achieved after many disappointments and miscarriages Lord Cowley was called upon to take his place with Lord Clarendon as one of the English Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of the European Powers weich concluded the Treaty of Parish in 1856. In the following year he was sole British Plenipotentiary for the conclusion of the peace with Persia, also signed at Paris. In 1858 came one of those unexpected events which try the mettle of diplomatists and endanger the peace of nations. On January 14 in that year the memorable attempt of Orsini on the life of the Emperor Napoleon was made by the explosion of a bomb in the Rue Lepelletier as the Emperor was driving to the Opera. It appeared on inquiry that the plot was hatched on English soil, and that the bombs used on the occasion were manufactured in England. Public feeling in France was in consequence strongly exasperated against England, complaints were addressed by the Emperor's Ministers to the English Government, and Lord Palmerston's Government introduced the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, which was defeated on a second reading, when a change of Ministry in England ensued. The motion which condemned the Government of Lord Palmerston on this occasion was based on the fact that no reply had been made to a remonstrance addressed by Count Walewski to the English Government. After the motion had been carried Lord Cowley addressed to Lord Clarendon a despatch, in which he explained that, though he had not been charged to make any official communication to the French Government, he had been enabled, by Lord Clarendon's private instructions, "to place before the French Government the views of Her Majesty's Government far more fully, and I cannot but believe far more satisfactorily than would have been the case had my language been clothed in more official garb." The despatch was answered as soon as Lord Derby's Government came into office by Lord Malmesbury, who succeeded Lord Clarendon as Foreign Secretary. An Imperial pamphlet was subsequently issued, entitled "L'Empereur Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre," in which complaints were again made of the toleration of treasonable and inflammatory discussion in England; but on March 12, 1858, it was announced in both Houses of Parliament that the painful misconceptions which had subsisted for a time between the French and English Governments had terminated in a friendly and honourable manner. It is easy to see, from the brief narrative we have given, how important and how delicate must have been the part played by Lord Cowley at this critical and embarrassing juncture.

In 1859 came the war between France and Austria. The first public intimation of its imminence was given by the language addressed on New Year's Day by the Emperor to Baron Hubner, the Austrian Ambasador, at the usual diplomatic reception. "This afternoon," wrote Lord Cowley to Lord Malmesbury, "when His Majesty approached the Austrian Ambassador, he said, with some severity of tone, that, although the relation between the two Empires were not such as he could desire, he begged to assure the Emperor of Austria that his personal feelings towards His Majesty remained unaltered." It soon became evident that these words foreboded a rupture, and in the following February Lord Cowley was despatched on a special mission to Vienna for the purpose of mediating between Austria and France in reference to the affairs of Italy. His mediation was unsuccessful however, war broke out in the spring, and its sequel in the following year was that cession of Savoy and Nice to France which caused so much irritation in England. The Volunteer movement had been initiated in 1859 as a sort of national protest against the aggressive policy attributed to the French Emperor. But the good will of the Government, the good sense of the nation, and, no doubt, the tact and discretion of Lord Cowley sufficed to allay irritation, to restrain suspicion, and to maintain unimpaired the friendly relations of the two countries in spite of exasperating circumstances. Early in 1860 Lord Cowley had been appointed Joint Plenipotentiary with Mr. Cobden for the negotiation of a treaty of commerce between France and England. The treaty was signed on January 23, 1860, and from that time forward the relation between the two countries were established and maintained on a footing of friendship sufficiently strong to resist the shock subsequently inflicted on it by the discovery of the cession of Savoy and Nice.

Space would fail us to record in detail all the events of importance which marked the period of Lord Cowley's Embassy. It must suffice to mention the abortive proposals for a European Congress made by the Emperor Napoleon in 1863—proposals rendered abortive mainly by the refusal of Earl Russell as Foreign Secretary to accede to them, the Danish War of the following year, the Mexican Expedition and its disastrous sequel in the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, the negotiations concerning Luxembourg, and last but not least, the Austro-Prussian War of 1866—each of these events, or series of events, affected more or less directly the relations of England and France, and imposed heavy labours and responsibilities on the British representative in Paris. It may be noticed as a final incident in Lord Cowley's diplomatic career that the authentic news of Maximilian's fragic death reach Europe on the very day that Lord Cowley took leave of his diplomatic colleagues in Paris at the banquet to which we have referred above. It will be seen from the brief record we have given that the services rendered by Lord Cowley to his country were of no ordinary kind. It is the fate of statesmen who serve their country abroad to be little noticed and soon forgotten at home, but no one who duly reflects on all that is involved in the relations of England and France will hesitate to place Earl Cowley high among the leading statesmen of his time.

Lord Cowley married, in 1833, the Hon. Olivia Cecilia Fitzgerald de Ros, second daughter of the late Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Charlotte Baroness de Ros, and he is succeeded by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry, Viscount Dungan.—*Timets.*

CURIOUS BIBLES.

BESIDES the "Breeches Bible," there are other issues renowned for curious misprints. There is "The Place Makers' Bible." "Blessed are the place makers, for they shall be called the children of God" (Matt. v 9). This extraordinary misprint occurred in the second edition of the Geneva Bible, published at Geneva in folio in 1561-2. The mistake was corrected, and as far as I know, never occurred again. Again, there is "The Vinegar Bible." "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard," appears in the chapter-heading to Luke xx. in an Oxford edition of the authorised version which was published in 1717. The book was published by J. Baskett in imperial folio, and is said to be the most sumptuous of all the Oxford Bibles. The printing is very beautiful, and some of the copies were printed on vellum, but, unfortunately, the proofs were carelessly read, and the book printed by Baskett was called "a basketful of printer's errors." The book is now prized on account of its typographical faults. There is, too, "The Wicked Bible." This extraordinary name has been given to an edition of the authorised Bible, printed in London by Robert Barker and Martin Lucas in 1631. The negative was left out of the seventh commandment, and William Kilburn, writing in 1659, says that, owing to the zeal of Dr. Usher, the printer was fined £2,000 or £3,000. In Laud's published works there is a copy of the king's letter, directing that the printers be fined £3,000; but Dr. Scrivener, however, asserts (I know not on what authority) that the real fine was one of £300, inflicted by Archbishop Laud, "to be expended on a fount of fair Greek type." Only four copies of this scarce Bible are now known, as the edition was destroyed, and all copies called in as soon as the mistake was discovered. Dr. Scrivener declared that a copy existed at Wolfenbuttle. This led to a search being made. No such English Bible was discovered; but a German Bible with the very same mistake was found in its stead. There is also "The Persecuting Printer's Bible." "Printers have persecuted me without a cause." (Psalm cxix. 161. The word "printers" instead of "princes" has given occasion for the above name. All we know of this edition is stated by Mr. Henry Stevens in the Catalogue of the Caxton Exhibiton of Bibles, where he says that these words were put into the mouth of Cotton Mather by a blundering typographer in a Bible printed before 1702. There is also "The Ears to Ear Bible." "Who hath ears to ear, let him hear" (Matt. xiii. 43). This adaption to Cockney nsage is found in an 8vo. Bible published by the Oxford Press in 1810. The same book contains a more serious blunder in Hebrews ix. 14: "How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from *good* works, to serve the living God?" And among others we may note "The Standing Fishes Bible." "And it shall come to pass that the 'fishes' shall stand upon it," &c. (Ezek. xlvii.10) The word "fishes is used for "fishers" in a 4to. Bible printed by the king's printer in London in 1806, and reprinted in a 4to edition of 1813, and in an 8vo. edition of 1823.—*Leisure Hour.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg J B Gibbons, Offg Medical Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Surg L T Young, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from 25th inst.

The Hon G C Paul, BA, CIE, Advocate-Genl for Bengal, is granted leave of absence on private affairs for six months, from 20th Sept next.

Mr J S Battie, Sub Asst Consvr of Forests in Oudh and Offg as an Asst Consvr of the 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from this date.

Mr Battie's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Surj-Maj H Whitwell, Offg Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Surg H N V Harrington, Offg Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and to hold medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, vice Surg-Maj F W ADe Fabeck, retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules regarding the employment of officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps on the general and departmental staff of the Army :—

I.—The tenure of the following appointments is limited to five years, subject to the condition that they must be vacated on succession to the colonel's allowances. The incumbents will not be borne on the strength of regiments, and regimental officers on appointment will vacate their regimental appointments :—

Secy and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept.
Secretaries to the Govts of Madras and Bombay, Mily Dept.
Acct-Genl, Mily Dept.
Controllers of Mily Accounts.
Commissaries-Genl, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
Judge Advocate Generals, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
Supdt, Horse Breeding Operations.
Director, Army Remounts Operations.

II.—The tenure of the following appointments is subject to the same conditions as those in Clause I, and to the further condition that they must be vacated on promotion to the rank of general officer :—

Depy Judge Advocate Genl of Bengal.
Depy Commissaries-Genl, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
Mily Secy to the Govt of the Punjab.
Supdt of Remount Depots, Bengal and Madras.
Supdts of Family Payments and ~~Pensions Madras.~~
Supdts and Agents, Army Clothing, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
* Supdt and Asst Supdt of British Army Schools.
Supdt of Hissar Farm.
* [When held by an officer of the Indian service.]

III—The tenure of the following appointments is also limited to 5 years; the incumbents will be borne (seconded) on the strength of regiments, or in the case of officers belonging to a department in which the tenure is not limited, on the list of that department :—

Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept.
Depy Acct Genl, Mily Dept.
Asst Supdt of Remount Depôts.
Remount Agent, Calcutta.
Officers of the Transport Dept., Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
Supdt Native Army Schools.

IV—Officers of the Commissariat, Mily Accts and Judge Advocate Genl's Depts, excepting those whose tenure of appointment is governed by Clauses I and II., will vacate their appointments under any one of the following conditions :—

(i) Succession to colonel's allowances.
(ii) Promotion to maj-genl.
(iii) Attaining to 52 years of age.†

† [This clause will not take effect until the 1st Jan 1887.]

V.—Officers who may revert or who have already reverted to duty from a general or departmental staff appointment will not be eligible for re-appointment to the army or departmental staff (special appointments in the field excepted) until they shall have performed 2 years' regimental or approved military duty not on the staff.

VI—Officers appointed to the Commissariat, Mily Accounts, and Judge Advocate-Genl's Depts will be seconded in their regiments for 2 years, and will retain for that time the option of reverting to regimental duty. At the end of the 2nd year they will be struck off the strength of their regiments, and thenceforward will not be eligible to revert to regimental duty unless an appointment is available to which they can be transferred. The period of probation in these departments will, however, remain as at present.

VII—Officers now holding appointments of hitherto unlimited tenure, to which they were appointed before the 1st Jany, 1884, will be allowed a tenure of 7 years from date of appointment, or such further extension as will enable them to complete 32 years' service for pension, but not exceeding 9 years' tenure in all.

Provided, however, that no officer will be required to vacate an appointment the tenure of which has heretofore been unlimited (except on promotion to general officer or on accession to the colonel's allowances) before the 1st Jany 1886.

VIII—Officers vacating appointments under Clauses IV (iii) and VII will be eligible for the advantages of G G O No 192 of 1883.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

Lieut Henry Comins, Norfolk Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 27th N I, 21st July 1883.

Adjut-Genl's Dept—Maj G W Rogers, B S C, Wing Commander, 4th Goorkha Regt to be a Dept Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry vice Maj W Hill, resigned, dated 24th July 1884.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut E E Taylor, B S C, Wing Officer, and Adjutant 18th N I (p a) for 1 year, under rule 1 of the regulations of 1875.

Surg J Lewtas M B, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p a) for 1 year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col John Bartleman, B S C, is placed on the retired list subject to H M's approval.

Volunteer Corps—The designation of the Rangoon and Irrawady State Railway Vol Corps is changed to the Burmah State Railways Vol Corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Parnham Phillips is appointed to Class III of the State Railway, Superior Revenue Establt, Locomotive Dept, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of British Burma.

Mr Augustin Gough Warburton is appointed to Class IV of the State Railway, Superior Revenue Establt Traffic Dept, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of N W P and Oudh, P W D.

Mr C F White Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establt, is transferred from the Establt under the Director Genl of Railways to that under the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, P W D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut Col M G Gerard C B Offg 2nd-in-Com 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, and Political Asst, Goona, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from 15th Aug 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt Donald Robertson, First Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India, returned from the 3 months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 760, dated the 2nd Apl last, and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 29th inst.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W R Haughton, Asst Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months from 16th inst, or from such time as it may be availed of.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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